



国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊影印系列

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

# 美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790—1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,  
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理

程焕文 审订

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The Embassy of the United States of America to the People's Republic of China is pleased to share its historical collection of United States official correspondence from the American diplomatic and consular posts in China with the Guangxi Normal University Press. These government documents from the United States National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) are in the public domain and may be freely used. As such, the Guangxi Normal University Press has nonexclusive permission to reproduce them. The Embassy appreciates the opportunity that the Guangxi Normal University Press is providing to scholars and general readers to read the contemporary American documents that record the history of the relationship between China and the United States.

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# 编译丛刊总序

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纂修清史是我国新世纪标志性的文化工程，它包括3000余万字的清史主体工程及文献、档案整理和编译工作。广大史学工作者正以高度的民族责任感和历史使命感，努力做好清史编纂工作，科学总结历史经验，继承和弘扬民族文化，为建设中国特色社会主义服务。

世界各国从分散发展到趋于一体，大抵从15世纪、16世纪开始，直至19世纪末20世纪初，形成了资本主义的世界市场和世界体系。清朝从1644年到1912年共延续了268年，这是世界历史发生深刻变化的重要的转折时期。在这个特定的历史条件下，清王朝却依然以“天朝大国”自居，闭关自守，使封建社会的中国越来越落后于西方资本主义国家，在洋枪洋炮面前不堪一击；西方列强用大炮打开了中国的大门，使之沦为半封建半殖民地国家。在18世纪世界历史的大变局中，康乾盛世不过是中国封建社会“落日的辉煌”，而到19世纪中叶鸦片战争后，清朝日益衰颓，已奏起了“落日的挽歌”。因此，研究清史，确定它的基本内容，以及确定研究它的基本理论、原则和方法时，不能脱离清王朝社会发展过程中世界正在发生深刻变化的广阔的社会历史背景。

在编纂清史时要有世界眼光，这已是广大史学工作者的共识。不仅要把清史放到世界历史的范畴中去分析、研究和评价，既要着眼中国历史的发展，又要联系世界历史的发展进程，而且还要放眼世界，博采众长，搜集和积累世界各国人士关于清代中国的大量记载，汲取外国清史研究的有益成果，为我所用。正是从这一基本认识出发，国家清史编纂委员会决定编辑出版“国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊”（以下简称“编译丛刊”）。

清朝建立之初，与世界各国曾保持着一定程度上的接触。后来中国的大门一度被关闭而后又被强行打开，这期间，外国的传教士、商人、外交官、军队、探险家、科学考察队蜂拥进入中国，东方古国的一切都使他们感到惊奇。基于种种不同的目的，他们记录下在华的所见所闻。这些记录数量浩瀚，积存在世界各国的图书馆、档案馆、博物馆或私人手中，成为了解清代近三个世纪历史的珍贵资料。由于西方人士观察、思考和写作习惯与中国人不同，他们的记载比较具体、比较广泛、比较注重社会的各个阶层各个方面，因而补充了中国史料记载的不足。“编译丛刊”将从中选取若干重要资料译介给国内的读者；对早年问世的具有开拓性、奠基性价值，但不为中国学术界所熟知的作品，我们也将同样给予关注；此外，对反映当代国外清史研究新的学术思潮、前沿问题、热点问题和重要成果的学术专著，“编译丛刊”也将及时地介绍给中国学术界。

从中国史学的历史与现实出发，有选择地介绍国外新史学的一些理论与方法是必要的。如西方历史学家提出，第二次世界大战后，“历史学的界限变得越来越模糊了”，主要是强调扩大历史学家的视野，拓宽历史研究的选题；又如提倡“自下而上看的历史学”，努力将社会精英的历史变成社会大众的历史，将千百年来隐藏在历史幕后的社会大众推上历史的前台。此外，在第二次世界大战后历史研究整体化趋势的推动下，出现了一系列历史学分支学科，如社会史、人口史、民俗史、新经济史、新政治史、心理史、社会生态史、环境史、妇女史、城市史、家庭史等等，对于纂修清史有一定的借鉴作用，这些都



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将在“编译丛刊”的作品中有所体现。

人类的文明史就是一部不同文明间不断交流和融合的历史。任何国家的文化都是通过与异质文化的对话和交流获得营养，从而不断发展壮大。纂修清史必须排除闭关自守的文化排外主义的干扰，破除中西对立的僵化思维方式，以开放的胸襟、兼容的态度和科学的精神对待国外清史研究的一切成果，因为它们既是“中国的”，也是“世界的”。愿“编译丛刊”在新世纪中外文化交流的广阔背景下，作为一座科学的桥梁、友谊的桥梁，为纂修清史做出更多的贡献。

于 沛

2004年5月



# 影印系列出版说明

“编译丛刊”是国家清史编纂委员会现有的五大丛刊（其他四种分别为“档案丛刊”、“文献丛刊”、“研究丛刊”和“图录丛刊”）之一，在为纂修大型清史提供史料和研究成果的支持方面，具有不可或缺的重要作用。如何做好“编译丛刊”，更好地为清史主体工程服务，是我们一直思考的问题。

几年来，“编译丛刊”翻译出版了十数种外文的清史档案、文献和研究成果，我们希望在清史工程结束时，可以翻译出版三百种左右的档案、文献和研究成果；在结构上适当减少研究成果比例，增加档案和文献比例；在研究成果范围上，除了清史专著外，还要增加清史论文集，以及研究现代早期大国兴衰与世界历史进程的专著与论文集。总之，外文的清史档案、文献和研究成果几个板块相辅相成，构成结构较为完整的“编译丛刊翻译系列”。

我们同时也认识到，仅有“编译丛刊翻译系列”是不够的，因为翻译工作存在无法摆脱的局限性。首先是数量上供不应求。清史工程仅有十年左右的时间，编译工作要尽可能早与快地为主体工程提供史料和研究成果的支持。时间不等人，而翻译又不能违背规律搞大跃进。因此，翻译只能做到少而精，相对于需求而言可谓杯水车薪。其次是质量上难免出现这样那样的问题，很难做到万无一失。翻译工作不是简单的语言转换，在某种意义上是一种再创作。历史著作的翻译尤其困难，对译者的知识结构要求更高，需要他们同时具备良好的语言能力和专业知识。对于我们的需要而言，这种复合型翻译人才相对短缺。即使供求相符，也很难保证在翻译上绝对不出问题。常言道，差之毫厘，失之千里。对于真实犹如生命一样重要的历史学而言，为了利用外文清史史料和研究成果不可不翻译；但不准确或错误较多的翻译还不如无翻译，因为它们不但不会提供真正的帮助，还会误导历史学家犯错误。再次，不是所有史料都适合翻译。不少史料因数量巨大几乎无法完全译成中文，如外文的清史原始档案和报纸等，而它们对纂修清史特别是未来中国的清史研究又绝非无足轻重、可有可无。

因此，对于外语基础较好的专家来说，在使用中译本的同时直接利用更多其他外文清史史料便成为最便捷、最有效的途径。但是，现实情况并非容易做到这一点。且不说外文的清史资源因收藏于国外的档案馆或图书馆，远水不解近渴；即使是收藏于国内档案馆和图书馆的外文清史档案、文献和报刊，由于种种原因，搜寻也绝非易事，学者们要想使用它们往往困难重重。

有鉴于此，我们决定在做好“编译丛刊翻译系列”的同时，增加“编译丛刊影印系列”。我们将选择那些对于纂修清史具有重要参考价值的档案、文献和报刊进行整理和影印，从根本上解决利用外文清史史料困难的问题。为此，我们将组织有关的专家学者对外文清史史料进行必要的整理，包括将手写体转换成印刷体、撰写导语、将外文目录译成中文、设立主题词和编制索引等，以尽可能地方便读者使用。该系列从英文清史史料开始，但绝不限于英文史料，希望今后可以逐渐扩大到其他几个主要的语种。在全部影印工作结束后，我们希望初步建立起外文的清史史料资料库，使中国学者利用外文清史史料可以像利用中文清史史料一样容易。如果那样的话，大型清史工程和未来中国的清史研究必定会比现在更具世界眼光和国际地位。

如此，“编译丛刊”名下便形成翻译和影印两个系列，它们各有侧重，相互补充，以满足不同要求的主体工程专家学者的需要，更好地为新编清史和未来中国的清史研究服务。

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国家清史编纂委员会编译组策划整理出版“编译丛刊影印系列”已经很久了，进行了大量的前期调研和立项准备工作，并得到国家清史编纂委员会主任工作会议的批准，项目中心和出版组也给予了我们许多的帮助。如今得以付诸实施，实在是令人欣慰之事。

徐 浩

2007年10月



# 代前言



## Embassy of the United States of America

美国大使馆 新闻文化处

Public Affairs  
Section

June 1, 2006

Chief Editor  
Guangxi Normal University Press  
15 Yucai Road  
Guilin, Guangxi Province 541004

The Embassy of the United States of America to the People's Republic of China congratulates the Guangxi Normal University Press on the publication of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) collection of U.S. diplomatic correspondence from diplomatic and consular posts in China.

These documents are an important part of the official archival record of the United States relationship with China. The documents include records relating to the first commercial voyages by American ships in the eighteenth century, the growing relationship in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the Second World War.

Reading and examining these primary source records can allow each generation of historians and researchers to gain a first-hand perspective of the relationship between our governments, societies, and peoples.

By publishing this collection, the Guangxi Normal University Press makes these historic American government documents available to the broad community of scholars and to other public audiences. The Guangxi Normal University Press's publication of these volumes is a welcome contribution, inviting further scholarship on the relations between China and the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Donald M. Bishop  
Minister-Counselor for  
Press and Cultural Affairs

# 出版缘起

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广西师范大学出版社多年来一直致力于一项有意义的工作，即把世界各地不同机构收藏的有助于中国研究的重要文献整理出版，以享学人。既负此宗旨，则有责任和义务将这些文献，无论何种载体、体裁与学科，无论什么时间断限，无论什么收藏地点和收藏者，只要是中国研究所需而中国学者又不易看到的，都整理出版；而对那些濒临散佚、损毁或是罕为人知的，更是倾尽全力地抢救发掘，以期存亡继绝，不负先人之心血，庶几亦成出版人之功业。

2004年秋，得复旦大学周振鹤教授的指点 and 推荐，我们与美国驻华大使馆新闻文化处取得联系，表达了将美国驻华大使馆美国教育交流中心收藏的美国政府解密档案整理出版的愿望，并提交了实现这一构想的计划书，我们的构想得到了新闻文化处出版主管杨更琪先生的理解和支持。在杨先生的帮助和推动下，这一构想列入了大使馆有关部门的议事日程。出于推动中美两国文化交流和学术研究的愿望，工作计划在大使馆公使衔新闻文化参赞裴孝贤（Donald M. Bishop）先生的主持下讨论获得通过，并正式同意广西师范大学出版社整理出版这些有价值的历史文献。

收藏在美国驻华大使馆美国教育交流中心的美国政府解密档案，包括中美两国往来照会文件、美国国务院关于中国的各种文件、美国军情局有关中国的地区报告和1906年以前美国驻中国18个城市领事馆的领事报告等，是研究中美关系史、中国外交史、中国近现代社会经济史和文化生活史的重要资料。不惟裴孝贤（Donald M. Bishop）先生、杨更琪先生、周振鹤教授，大使馆新闻文化处和美国教育交流中心的田家希（Josh M. Cartin）先生、金大友（Darrell A. Jenks）先生、何可夫（Michael Paul Huff）先生、王瑟（Peg Walther）女士、顾红女士、卢津先生、王伟女士以及中山大学的程焕文教授、福建师大的林金水教授等一大批有识之士，亦乐见其成，尽力推动，与出版社共襄此举，使有关工作早日完成，有关文献早日与众多学者见面。

现在，我们终于可以将我们的工作成果陆续呈献给大家了。

也许我们的工作永远难以承载大家的厚望，但是，大家的支持和帮助，读者的鼓励和期待，将是我们不懈进取和努力工作取之不竭的动力源泉，有了这些，我们才能够做得更好，走得更远。

广西师范大学出版社

1. 本书收录1790—1906年美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告的原件，由美国驻华大使馆美国教育交流中心收藏的缩微胶卷“Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China, 1790—1906”（共20卷）复制整理影印而成。全书共分为25册。

2. 本书以原档为基准，以主文件时间为主进行分册（因附件和插件时间多前后混乱），除第10册外，各册均大致截止于某年底、某半年底或某季度末。第10册截至1883年1月9日，因该文件主题是“1882年的报告”，且这份文件的所有附件时间均为1882年，故将其归入1882年的文件。

3. 第1册有全书总目录，各分册有分册目录，分册目录分列序号、胶卷号、原文件号、文件拟目、时间（均采取公元纪年）及页码6项。

(1)序号：本次整理分册后各册内文件的编排顺序号。

(2)胶卷号：分为胶卷编号与卷数，如本书第1册目录第1页的“胶卷号”栏为“M101—1”，“M101”是胶卷号，“—1”指第1卷。因本书影印所依据的美国驻华大使馆美国教育交流中心收藏的缩微胶卷的编号前缀均为“RG059”，故在本栏中，前缀全部省略。

(3)原文件号：只录文件原有编号者，文件原无编号者本栏留空。如第1册目录序号001至029的文件，因原文件无编号，故该栏留空（见第1册目录1—2页）。

原文件有两个编号的，视不同的情况分别处理：两个编号并列、无法判断主次的，在“原文件号”栏中以“、”隔开，如第1册165页的文件有1和2两个编号，目录“原文件号”为“1、2”（见第1册目录4页）；两个编号可以判断主次的，在“原文件号”栏中以“—”隔开，如第1册353页的文件有45和1两个编号，目录“原文件号”为“45—1”（见第1册目录6页）。

原文件为报纸的，取其卷号和期号，卷号在前，期号在后，以“—”隔开，如第2册28页的文件为《广东纪事报》第7卷第30号，目录“原文件号”为“7—30”（见第2册目录1页）。

除结婚证书外，凡有单独编号或文件时间的附件均在目录中单列一条，但其文件号不列入“原文件号”栏，而列入“文件拟目”栏。如第10册目录中序号053、054的文件为附件，故将其文件号列在“文件拟目”栏（见第10册目录4页）。附件的“原文件号”可分为以下4种情况：附件有时间无编号的，在“文件拟目”栏首标以“附件”二字，如第5册31页的文件为29页11号文件的附件，有时间无编号，在“文件拟目”栏首以“附件”标注（见第5册目录1页）；附件只有序列编号的，以“附件”直接加“序列编号”标注，如第20册15页的文件页面上只有附件序列编号“1”，在“文件拟目”栏首以“附件1”标注（见第20册目录1页）；附件只有原编号而无序列编号的，以“附件”加“（原编号）”组成，如第23册149页的附件上只有原编号“41”，在“文件拟目”栏首以“附件(41)”标注（见第23册目录4页）；附件既有原编号又有序列编号的，以“附件”加“序列编号”加“（原编号）”标注，如第7册284页的附件既有序列编号“C”又有原编号“23”，在“文件拟目”栏首以“附件C(23)”标注（见第7册目录4页）。

(4)文件拟目：依据文件内容，逐份（含附件）概括其主旨；人名及部分地名照录原文，不做翻译；部分人名因原页面文字模糊难辨，只取其明确可辨部分录入；专有名词如报刊、机构等的中译名在每册目录中首次出现时附英文原名，如第2册27页的《广东纪事报》在第2册目录中第1次出现，其后附英文原名 *The Canton Register*（见第2册目录1页）。



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(5)文件时间：本栏全部采用公元纪年。原文件既有公元纪年又有帝王纪年的，取公元纪年。原文件只有公元纪年的，照录。原文件只有帝王纪年的，则按照《近世中西史日对照表》(郑鹤声编，北京：中华书局，1981年)标以相应的公元纪年时间。原文件既无帝王纪年时间，也无公元纪年时间的则留空。原文件简介页时间与正文时间不一致的，目录中均取正文时间，如第24册169页的文件，简介页时间为1905年12月18日，正文时间为1905年12月19日，目录中取1905年12月19日(见第24册目录4页)。

4. 部分文件后插有附件，本书按照原编排顺序附在原文件之后。有些文件中标注有附件，但之后并无附件的，本书在编排时一仍其旧，不另做说明，如第18册478页的文件，正文标注有两个附件，但其后并无附件，为原胶卷如此。

5. 部分文件的部分内容重复，但两份文件编号不同，本书予以保留，如第2册61—64页的内容与65—68页的内容重复，但编号不同，予以保留；部分文件主体内容相同，但行文中有细微差别或者笔迹不一的，予以保留，如第1册291、292页的文件与293、294页的文件主体内容相同，但行文中有细微差别。

6. 原文件中存在页面文字不清晰的现象，视不同的情况予以删除或保留。其中，原文件文字完全不清楚，已无法辨认阅读的，予以删除，如第20册411页后原有两份文件，但页面文字完全模糊无法辨认，故删除，但目录中予以保留(见第20册目录10页)；页面文字部分模糊，但部分仍可识别，且具有一定使用价值的，均予以保留，如第19册53—56页。部分页面文字不全者，为原胶卷如此，予以保留，如第18册287页。

7. 原文件的编号及编排存在以下现象：缺号，如第17册138页为28号文件，之后就是30号文件，中间无29号文件；重号，编号相同，但内容不同，如第5册280页和282页文件均为2号，但内容不同；错号，疑因原编者笔误而编错，本书正文原样影印，目录照录原文件号，如第5册112页为9号，113页和114页均为11号，之后为12号，依据前后文113页的11号应为10号之误，目录“原文件号”栏照录“11”(见第5册目录2页)；文件编排顺序混乱，如第3册480页33号文件之后是35号文件，之后又是34号文件，本书均按原样编排；有部分表格编排顺序明显颠倒，影响阅读，如第7册13—27页的表格，本书按表格时间先后顺序予以适当调整。

8. 原文件有缺内容的情况，如第8册123页1876年10月20日第24号文件，只有简介页而无正文页，目录予以保留，但标注“有简介无正文”加以说明(见第8册目录3页)。原文件有缺页的情况，如第7册95页与96页的内容不连贯，原胶卷如此。

9. 部分原文件在页面上方有原编者标注的页码，部分页码疑因笔误而编错，但文件号不缺，前后内容连贯，本书保留原样，如第18册529页原编页码为4，530页原编页码为34，但内容前后连贯。

10. 部分页面由于文字太少，在不影响阅读的原则下，将其与前页合并为一页，如第1册61页；部分页面因文字太小而导致阅读困难，本书作局部放大图置于其后，如第2册540页页面文字很小，遂在541—544页做8份局部放大图，以方便识读；原文件存在一份文件被分成多个页面的情况，本书将其拼合为完整的一个页面，如第18册164页的“总督公告”，原胶卷共分为8页，现拼合为一页。

11. 1830年以后的部分文件原档案已编有目录，本书按照时间顺序整理编排后，将原目录作为“附录”置于第25册后。

# 原缩微胶卷说明

本缩微件共复制了20册文件，这些文件大部分是在1790年2月21日至1906年8月9日之间美国驻中国广州领事代表向美国国务院呈送的急件。这些急件及其附件，除了极少数之外，都是按照时间顺序编排的。每册被拍摄在单独的一个胶卷中，分布如下：

胶卷	册	起止日期
1	1	1790年2月21日—1834年4月20日
2	2	1834年9月2日—1839年4月19日
3	3	1839年5月13日—1849年12月22日
4	4	1850年2月13日—1857年8月27日
5	5	1858年1月1日—1867年12月31日
6	6	1868年2月14日—1873年4月29日
7	7	1873年5月8日—1876年11月27日
8	8	1877年1月4日—1880年12月27日
9	9	1881年1月4日—1884年9月27日
10	10	1884年10月13日—1887年6月30日
11	11	1887年7月12日—1890年7月25日
12	12	1890年8月5日—1897年12月29日
13	13	1898年1月17日—1899年12月30日
14	14	1900年1月2日—1900年12月31日
15	15	1901年1月4日—1902年4月25日
16	16	1902年5月1日—1903年5月29日
17	17	1903年6月1日—1904年4月23日
18	18	1904年5月3日—1905年3月31日
19	19	1905年4月1日—1905年12月30日
20	20	1906年1月3日—1906年8月9日

1830年7月14日之前的急件无目录，之后的文件目录记录在本缩微胶卷的第1卷中。

在这些文件所包括的时间内，美国国务院在广州设立领事馆，直至1902年12月9日变为总领事馆。在一段时间内，美国驻澳门、黄浦、汕头、海口、北海及琼州（海南岛）的领事机构均属于广州总领事馆的管辖范围或通过它向美国国务院汇报。

这些领事报告中的很大一部分都是呈送给美国国务院的例行公事性质的说明信及附件，许多文件是表

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格（通常在打印好的表格上填写），记录收取的定期费用、美国船舰的到达和离开、贸易统计资料以及领事馆日常行使职务过程中收集的其他数据。1870年它们被美国国务院接收后，大部分作为附件的统计资料从说明信中分出，分发到美国国务院和财政部的不同档案中。

除了上述资料，不时还有相当详细的、涉及范围极广的报告，如1812年战争前美国海员被英国人强行征用、早期的鸦片贸易、海盗、排外及反传教士的暴乱，还包括1905年义和团运动和联合抵制美国运动，中国人移民美国及其他国家，广西、云南及海南岛的暴动，粤汉铁路建设以及洪灾、饥荒、流行病等。

在美国国家档案馆第59组档案，即美国国务院的一般记录（General Records）中有好几卷含有中美关系的附加材料，这些材料包括对美国驻华领事的指示，可以和来自广州及其他驻华美国领事馆的急件互为补充。与这些急件有间接关系的，还有来自美国驻华官员的急件（缩微文件92号）、对美国驻华官员的指示（缩微文件77号部分内容）、中国驻美公使馆致美国国务院备忘录（缩微文件98号），以及美国国务院致中国驻美公使馆备忘录（缩微文件99号部分内容）。所有这些系列文件于1906年8月14日中断，因为美国国务院采用往来信件文件归档的方法，而不是照常规按照主题用单一数字法（single numerical case file）归档。日常事件的信函被归入“辅助文件”（minor file）。1910年，这种方法被中止，美国国务院现行的十进制（decimal system）主题分类方法被采用。数字法表示的文件、“辅助文件”以及十进制表示的文件于1929年存放到美国国家档案馆中。

在第84组档案，即美国国务院驻外办事处文件中，有已被移至美国国家档案馆的美国外交机构和驻华领事馆的记录，其中包括1845年至1912年广东领事馆的文件。



# Original Introduction of Microfilm

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In this microcopy are reproduced twenty volumes that consist, for the most part, of despatches addressed to the Department of State from consular representatives of the United States at Canton, China, between February 21, 1790, and August 9, 1906. These despatches, with their enclosures, are arranged, with very few exceptions, in chronological order. The volumes, each of which has been photographed on a separate roll, are distributed as follows:

<u>Roll</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Inclusive Dates</u>
1	1	Feb. 21, 1790 - Apr. 20, 1834
2	2	Sept. 2, 1834 - Apr. 19, 1839
3	3	May 13, 1839 - Dec. 22, 1849
4	4	Feb. 13, 1850 - Aug. 27, 1857
5	5	Jan. 1, 1858 - Dec. 31, 1867
6	6	Feb. 14, 1868 - Apr. 29, 1873
7	7	May 8, 1873 - Nov. 27, 1876
8	8	Jan. 4, 1877 - Dec. 27, 1880
9	9	Jan. 4, 1881 - Sept. 27, 1884
10	10	Oct. 13, 1884 - June 30, 1887
11	11	July 12, 1887 - July 25, 1890
12	12	Aug. 5, 1890 - Dec. 29, 1897
13	13	Jan. 17, 1898 - Dec. 30, 1899
14	14	Jan. 2, 1900 - Dec. 31, 1900
15	15	Jan. 4, 1901 - Apr. 25, 1902
16	16	May 1, 1902 - May 29, 1903
17	17	June 1, 1903 - Apr. 23, 1904
18	18	May 3, 1904 - Mar. 31, 1905
19	19	Apr. 1, 1905 - Dec. 30, 1905
20	20	Jan. 3, 1906 - Aug. 9, 1906

The contents of despatches dated prior to July 14, 1830, are not registered, after that date they are registered on the first roll of this microcopy.

During the period covered by these volumes Canton was classified as a consulate by the Department of State until December 9, 1902, when the status of the post was changed to that of a consulate general. Within the consular district of Canton, and reporting to the Department of State through Canton, there were, for brief periods, consular agencies at Macao, Whampoa, Swatow, Hoikow, Pakhoi, and Kiung-Chow (Hainan Island).

A large number of these consular despatches are covering letters for enclosures of a routine nature forwarded to the Department of State. Many of these are tables (frequently prepared on printed forms), of consular fees received, of arrivals and departures of American vessels, of trade statistics, and of other data collected in the ordinary course of consular duty. After 1870, upon receipt by the

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Department of State, most statistical enclosures were separated from their covering letters and distributed among various other records of the Department of State and of the Department of the Treasury.

In addition to this type of material there are, occasionally, fairly detailed despatches covering a wide range of subjects. Included among these are reports of the impressment of American seamen by the British prior to the War of 1812; of the early opium trade; of piracy; of anti-foreign and anti-missionary disturbances, including the Boxer Rebellion and the anti-American boycott of 1905; of Chinese immigration to the United States and other countries; of rebellions in Kwangsi and Yunan provinces and Hainan Island; of the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railroad; and of floods, famines, and epidemics.

In Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State, in the National Archives there are several series of volumes containing additional material on the relations between China and the United States. Complementary to the despatches from Canton and other American consular posts in China are instructions to United States consuls in China. Also related to these, though less directly, are despatches from United States Ministers in China (File Microcopy 92), instructions to United States Ministers in China (part of File Microcopy 77), notes from the Chinese Legation in the United States to the Department of State (File Microcopy 98), and notes from the Department of State to the Chinese Legation in the United States (part of File Microcopy 99). All of these series were discontinued on August 14, 1906, when the Department adopted the practice of filing incoming and outgoing correspondence, not of a routine nature, by subject in a single numerical case file. Correspondence on routine matters was placed in a "minor file." In 1910 this system was abandoned and the Department's present decimal system of subject classification adopted. The numerical case file, the "minor file," and the decimal file are in the National Archives through 1929.

In Record Group 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State, there are records kept by American diplomatic and consular posts in China that have been transferred to the National Archives. Among these are the records of the consulate at Canton, 1845-1912.

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## 第一册目录

序号	胶卷号	原文件号	文件拟目	文件时间	页码
001	M101-1		致美国总统阁下的信件		1
002	M101-1		嘉庆二十二年四月二十八日总督及粤海关部代理 对美国人 Wilcocks 提交的海盗事件报告的答复	1817-6-12	6
003	M101-1		John Kendreck 致 Joseph Bariell 的信件	1792-3-28	8
004	M101-1		J. Howell 致 Joseph Bariel 等人的信件	1795-5-11	18
005	M101-1		Samuel Snow 表示收到其作为广州领事的委托书	1790-2-21	27
006	M101-1		Samuel Snow 的来信	1799-12-28	28
007	M101-1		以 Samuel Snow 为见证人的两份保证书的副本	1799-12-28	30
008	M101-1		Samuel Snow 的来信	1800-11-9	35
009	M101-1		Samuel Snow 的来信及其副本	1801-1-24	38
010	M101-1		Samuel Snow 来信附寄 1800 年下半年美国船只进 入广州港的报告及此信的副本	1801-1-28	46
011	M101-1		Samuel Snow 来信提及他的父亲的恳求,并表示在 其离开期间,将任命 Sullivan Dorr 代理领事馆事务	1801-1-28	49
012	M101-1		Samuel Snow 来信附寄 1800 年 12 月 31 日至 1801 年 7 月 1 日船只进入广州港的半年报告	1802-4-14	50
013	M101-1		Samuel Snow 来信附寄 1801 年 7 月 31 日至 1802 年 1 月 1 日美国船只进入广州港的半年报告	1802-12-10	51
014	M101-1		Samuel Snow 致国务卿 James Madison 的信件	1803-1-1	52
015	M101-1		Samuel Snow 来信附寄 1801 年 12 月 31 日至 1803 年 1 月 9 日船只进入广州港的年度报告	1803-6-10	55
016	M101-1		Samuel Snow 表示收到上一年 4 月 9 日国务院来信 的副本、1801 年 8 月 1 日及 1802 年 8 月 26 日的信件 原件,但没有收到上次议会会议讨论的法律的副本	1804-2-6	57
017	M101-1		领事代办 Edward Canington 关于几个美国公民的身 份承认请求的信件副本	1804-12-6	59
018	M101-1		领事代办 Edward Canington 关于美国公民 John Barson 的身份承认请求的信件副本	1804-12-6	60
019	M101-1		船长 B. W. Lage 的来信	1804-12-7	61
020	M101-1		领事代办 Edward Canington 表示收到本月 7 日的 信件副本	1804-12-11	62
021	M101-1		船长 B. W. Lage 的来信	1804-12-11	64



✓022	M101-1		领事代办 Edward Canington 转送被英国战舰拘留的美国船员的护照副本和一份原件,以及这些船员写给他的信件	1804-12-31	65
✓ 023	M101-1		Samuel Snow 来信转送两份 1804 年的船只进入广州港的半年报告,以及一些信件的副本	1805-9-22	66
✓ 024	M101-1		领事代办 Edward Canington 的来信,报告美国船长 James Cooper 的违法行为	1805-10-14	69
✓ 025	M101-1		领事代办 Edward Canington 的来信,正式请求并呼吁中美政府对违背国家权利的暴力行为采取措施		71
✓ 026	M101-1		领事代办 Edward Canington 来信附寄 John Gadnier 的证言副本,以及他致 Ralsey 船长的两封信件的副本	1805-11-25	73
✓ 027	M101-1		John Gadnier 的证言	1805-10-17	76
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To His Excellency The President of  
The United States of America  
The Missionists who have heretofore sub-  
scribed their names, American citizens residing &  
trading at Canton in China beg leave in the  
most respectful manner to present to Your  
Excellency; that the situation of foreigners in  
being on a different footing from that of any  
other civilized country; it appears to the Memo-  
rists that the citizens of the United States  
trading here and the traders they are engaged in  
should be subjected to such regulations of the  
American government as may appear best adap-  
ted to remedy some inconveniences the Memo-  
rists labor under. That also the Chinese  
government would acknowledge any person  
residing here as a diplomatic capacity yet it  
recognizes a head or chief of congregation  
trading here as the organ of the whole nation  
and in a great measure responsible for the  
conduct of each individual.

That the Consul of the United States  
residing here has not the means of being  
effectually useful to his countrymen  
in this intercourse with the Officers

of the Chinese Government, and supporting the dignity of the flag of which he has charge, in consequence of which it frequently happens that impositions are placed on the Memorialists that are viewed by the citizens or subjects of other nations, whose representatives have the means to oppose with firmness and effect the first attempts which if successfully resisted are seldom renewed, but when once a new imposition has been submitted to, it is considered an established custom, and is renewed at a right from the Nation that has yielded.

Individuals finally frequently their interests to submit, rather than put themselves personally to the expense and delay attending the opposition so that by being disunited you memorialists become separately a prey to the rapaciousness of the officers of this government.

The Memorialists beg leave further to represent to your Excellency that the Port of Canton having become the resort of American Merchant ships trading to various parts of the world some of which are unhealthy, That an experienced Physician and Surgeon attached to the

The



The American Consulate here would probably  
 save many valuable lives; thousands of pay-  
 ment among Seamen are so small as not to  
 make it an object for a person of sea talents to  
 desert his vessel here for the sake of practice;  
 every European Nation has one or more expe-  
 rienced Physicians attached to their Factories  
 who take no pay for their services; this has  
 brought the Americans of all classes to the  
 situation of paupers regarding to themselves  
 as medical wants and to the flag they sail,  
 and live under; even in a case where a wound  
 was inflicted by the English on the person of  
 an officer of an American Ship the Missionaries  
 had no other alternative but to depend  
 upon the charity of the Surgeons of the  
 English Factory; Your Missionaries  
 therefore most respectfully pray that your  
 Excellency will take the trade of this  
 country under your serious consideration  
 so that such alterations may be made, as  
 will place it in as favorable a situation  
 as that of other Nations, to this end we  
 most respectfully suggest that an  
 efficient Consular Establishment be  
 founded

ground, and that the United States allow the  
 Consul a salary of Three Thousand Dollars  
 per annum, and purchase a suitable Factory  
 for the permanent residence of himself and  
 wife. That an experienced Physician be ap-  
 pointed to the Consulate with a salary of  
 one Thousand Dollars per annum with  
 liberty to practice and receive emoluments  
 for this sum but to be restricted from trading  
 and that the United States authorize the  
 Consul to employ the expense of procuring trans-  
 lations of representations to his superior au-  
 thorities on the subject of importations  
 placardum made by their inferiors and  
 other expenses incurred for the general good,  
 be that a Linguist be attached to the Con-  
 sulate with a salary of five hundred or  
 one thousand Dollars per annum.

Your Missionaries have to the wisdom  
 of your Excellency the mode of reimbursing  
 the United States for the said Salaries and  
 Expenses but as far as they are concerned  
 are perfectly willing that it should be  
 decided on the terms, either by a tonnage  
 duty on the ships employed or by  
 any

any other Mode that will bear up to the  
Bill's bound since to forge Pot equally  
with those bound to America.

Your Memorialists beg leave to subscribe  
themselves with great respect

Your Excellency's

Most obedient

& Humble Servants.

Councils South.

George Krueger

William Blanchard

William H. Davis

John A. M. Ship

Daniel H. Stansbury

Perkins H.

J. S. Wilcox

Nicholas G. Lyman

Philip W. M. M. M.

John H. L.

M. M. M. M.

Samuel M. M.

William F. M.

Seang, the Viceroy, and acting Hoppoo, to the Hong Merchants.  
The following has been received from the Vice Roy's Office:

On the 22<sup>d</sup> of the 4<sup>th</sup> Moon of the 22<sup>d</sup> year of Kea-  
king, the American Ta-pan Wilcocks presented a statement saying,  
that a ship of the said nation being anchored at C-breba Point on  
the 11<sup>th</sup> of the Moon at 8 O'clock at night, there were three fast  
boats came and said they had a letter to present, and that  
they would procure Pilots for them. The People of the ship not  
knowing, the Chief gave a Rope to bring the Pirate boat alongside  
when upwards of 20 Pirates one after another went on board the  
ship, killed four men, the Chief mate, Steward and sailors -  
whose bodies they threw into the sea. Three men were wounded  
one of whom died a day after. That the Pirates intimidated  
by threats the foreign seamen and made them point out where  
the Splice was: and that they plundered Splice Casks containing  
7000 Dollars. Clothes &c. It is begged that the Pirates may be  
apprehended and the Chief murderer on an early day, be made to  
perfect his life &c.

This has been laid before me the Vice Roy. Piratical  
Raidville plundering a foreign ship and murdering the Mercantile  
seamen is the highest possible degree of cruelty and wickedness.  
The said foreign merchants having crossed the sea for commercial  
purposes, to be murdered by Pirates is an extremely lamentable  
case. When I found out this case and the local officers stated it,  
I gave strict orders to all the civil and military officers, and to  
the officers of the War Boats to go in person, and with a Military  
force to search in every direction. I assigned a limited period  
during which they are to make the strictest search, and if they  
do not take the offenders within that time, and report to me I stated  
my determination to break all of them both Civil and Military officers -  
in records. On receiving the preceding statement I ordered  
to enjoin the most diligent search. I required that the  
Pirates with their booty should be apprehended speedily that im-  
mediate and strict justice may be inflicted. It is proper to  
state these occurrences to you the Hoppoo, that you may frame  
an edict and deliver it to the Merchants to be transmitted to the said  
Ta-pan for his information.

On

On coming before me the Hoppoo, forthwith transmit  
it to the Hong Merchants, that they may promulge to the same  
To-han, information of the strict injunctions which have been given  
to all the Civil and Military (or Naval) Officers to make the closest  
search - that they are absolutely enjoined to seize the pirates with  
the booty in order to bring them to strict justice and  
console the minds of men from distant parts.

I do not oppose - a special Edict -

Chia Hing, 22<sup>d</sup> Year 4<sup>th</sup> Moon - 28<sup>th</sup> Day -

Macao in China Nov 28. 1892

Joseph B. Smith Esq.

Dear Sir

This will be handed  
you by Mr. Schuyler Doan who goes to America  
in the Brig Yarr Capt. Wm Rogers and does  
serve to inform you that I arrived again  
at Macao on the 7th of December last from  
the North west coast of America with a  
cargo of One Thousand Seven Hundred Ounces which  
I have here just sold for the sum of  
Twenty one Thousand Spanish Real Dollars  
on account of a total prohibition having  
taken place among the Chinese with re-  
gard to the Yarr Trade —

Howe



However I am now fitting out the Brig for another Voyage to the North West Coast, where it is my Intention to winter. Consequently I shall not be in China <sup>again</sup> until the month of November 1793. It is very expensive in fitting out a Vessel from this place and the Chinese would not permit me to go to Canton with my cargo this <sup>Season</sup> on account of the Prohibitions.

I have often attempted to send letters to you, but have as often been disappointed through the many difficulties attendant, being greatly embarrassed when an Indian, the Portuguese Governor would not suffer me to enter their port with my Vessel to Refit. I also found it very difficult to get Provisions Saila Miggins, &c,

and thus situated I unfortunately lost the  
 season; by which means is brought home  
 Vessels near ten thousand dollars in debt,  
 therefore I was obliged to make use of  
 Martineau's Money and also to borrow three  
 thousand <sup>dollars</sup> more to enable me to provide the  
 Voyage. I was prepared to have four  
 dispatches by the Columbia but she failed  
 contrary to my orders or expectations, therefore  
 something handsome might have been  
 sent you from me.

I may have sent the reports  
 to you respecting the sale of the ship but  
 I assure you it was nothing but a sham  
 sale nearly to help me through my  
 Difficulties and Troubles.

4

I sold the Cargo of the Sloop when I first arrived at Macao for the sum of Eighteen Thousand dollars, and Martinique Trees for Eight Thousand Dollars —

Being thus circumstanced and so situated at present, cannot send the Paper I would wish. However as I wish to convince you that I have shown the utmost in my Power for the benefit and Interest of the Concerned, therefore will now make you this Proposal, which I hope will be satisfactory to you, which is for me either to continue in the Employ as usual or I will take <sup>the Ship</sup> on my own account from the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 1790, and abide by all losses and Gains from that date; for which I will allow

you the Sum of Fourteen thousand dollars<sup>5</sup>  
~~with an Order of Twelve per cent from that~~  
~~state until payment is made.~~ and in case  
 I should not make a good Voyage my Credit  
 is such in China that you can depend on  
 the monies being remitted to you or paid to  
 your certain Attorneys or Agents on my arrival  
 from the North West Coast in the year 1793

The Kipell is now so far in debt that  
 I really wish not to leave her on your hands.  
 and I am altogether willing to conduct accor-  
 ding to your Determination, but it is  
 sincerely my opinion that my offer is most  
 advantageous —

On Case I am continued in the  
 Employ. (as Captain and Supra Cargo) and  
 am

I am to proceed as usual, according to our  
 first agreement when I left Boston I shall  
 consider the Columbia as consigned to me  
 and shall expect a Commission on the sales  
 and purchases of her cargoes of this her second  
 Voyage to the North west Coast of America &  
 otherwise I shall expect to receive customary  
 Perquisites and Emoluments which is allowed  
 to Commanders and Supra Cargos who trans-  
 act Business to and from China to the  
 North West Coast of America which is five  
 hundred and six Supers per month as wages for  
 a Commander and five per cent Commissions  
 as Supra Cargo — You will therefore con-  
 =fult your own Interest and I shall con-  
 =tinue to exert myself <sup>to</sup> the utmost of my  
 abilities for the benefit of the concerned  
 H

And please wait your final Decision on  
the Subject and your answer to this will  
inform me how to proceed, and I shall  
conduct accordingly -

In my last Voyage I purchased of  
the Native five Packs of Land, and copies  
of the Deeds which was signed there by  
just your this fine opportunity

Your letter to Capt Gray I received  
but found it differs from what I expected  
and thought to have the Consenting of  
all your Messengers in this part of the  
world, and had the Columbia been  
sent to me it would have been much  
more to the Benefit to the Commerce  
as she could have returned to America  
this Season

8.

I am confident you have been told many untruths respecting the opium and matters have been represented in a <sup>very</sup> wrong light neither have you had true accounts undred in to you, for I can prove that the Guns which was on board the Columbia when she arrived at Canton was sold by Messrs Shaw and Randall for Twenty Six ~~dollar~~ Thousand dollars and upwards and might have sold for much more. But there was too much smuggling and the officers even encouraged the people to follow their examples, they have not only made their boats and toted of it themselves - when I was  
on



the Coast the last Voyage the Nations<sup>9</sup>  
 gave me every Information, of their sel-  
 ling Numbers of Skins to the Officers  
 and People, which was sold at Canton  
 and ~~from~~ the Chinese have since  
 Informed me of Numbers sold them, one  
 lot in particular of Thirty Six Skins.  
 Thus you will find how things have  
 been Conducted, and after giving you  
 these hints Sir would recommend it to  
 you to look into the matter as you now  
 have a very good opportunity of Redressing  
 yourself; and you may depend on my  
 Honour and Integrity in giving you every  
 Information and assistance in my next  
 which will be in a few days &

And further you may rely on my ren-  
 dering you a proper statement of my  
 affairs and transactions and am Sir  
 Yours and steady to my first agreement  
 and am content to stay and prosecute  
 the Voyage or Voyages to the end and  
 for many Particulars relative to this  
 Matter I would refer you to Mr Dore  
 as he is now waiting - and am Sir with  
 much Esteem

Your very humble Servant  
 John Kendrick

Tanton 11 May, 1793

Joseph Barrel, Samuel Brown,  
Crowel Hatch, Charles Bullfinch  
and John Darby; Esquires, }

Sirs,

I wrote to  
you from the Island of O-Whahoo the  
19<sup>th</sup> of December last, and left the let-  
ter with Captain Brown to be forward-  
-ed, via England. Eleven days after,  
he and Capt. Gordon were both murder-  
-ed there by the Chief of the Island, in  
consequence of which the Vessels after-  
-ward proceeded hither, instead of going  
round Cape Horn. The letter was for-  
-warded from hence by the last ship,  
which sailed nearly two months ago.

My former letter informed you of the death of Captain Kendrick, on the 12<sup>th</sup> of December, at Oahu; and I now enclose you an extract from my Journal of that date, which contains all necessary particulars. I arrived here the beginning of February and found the debts he had accumulated were immense, and much beyond my ability to pay with the property of yours in my possession. Justice to the creditors present obliged me to make a dividend to them of what the property produced. The business is not yet wound up, and I cannot exactly say what will be the deficiency, — but I suppose it will be about 12 or 13 per cent. Not included in this Estimate is a bond to the late William Douglas

for two thousand three hundred and twenty two dollars, dated the 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1795 with interest @ 20 p cent. Ann. The penal-ty of this Bond is only of the same amount as the Principal; which has arisen from the ignorance of the man who drew it. There is also Eight thousand Dollars due to Dr. E. J. Martinez which Capt. Kendrick made use of on his first voyage here. I have given Dr. Manuel de Agote, & Dr. Julian de Fuentes, the Spanish Surcargoes, the Papers relative thereto, for the use of their friend and countryman. If there should be any debts to the Chinese which I am pretty confident there will not be, except to the Comprador whose account rises to six hundred dollars, I shall make them a dividend

in common with the other Creditors, and pay the deficiency out of my own pocket, and value on you for the same. It is absolutely necessary some steps should be taken to retrieve the character of the Americans here. Such villainies have been practised as have frightened the Chinese from having any dealings with them on that liberal scale they would otherwise adopt. The Owners of the Hope, who will, I trust, be obliged to pay Capt. Ingraham's debts to consequence, are now defaulters Forty three thousand, eight hundred and twenty one dollars. I have seen the Bond, in which Ingraham binds them; Specifying also the names of Thos. H. Perkins, Fred. W. Geyer &

one of his Brothers.

The Washington landed here, or rather put on board the Surprise Snow which landed her brought them up, One Thousand and fifty three Sea Otter Skins, and sixteen and forty Tails, which I sold for sixteen thousand, seven hundred & fifty six dollars, Cash. The Washington was sold for thirteen hundred dollars. I bought her, and am going to the N.W. coast on my own account, connected with some Chinese Merchants. I expect to be back next December, and shall then write to you very fully respecting every thing - wind up all the accounts - and transmit you the papers, which, I believe, will be the only remittance you ever



have had, or ever will have, from the Washington. Indeed when I consider the conduct of the men to whom you have entrusted the management of your business and speculations in this part of the world, I wonder only that you are not worse off. Except Mr. Hoskins, I hardly ever saw a man in your <sup>or W.</sup> employ, who was not either fool or rogue — and your commanders united both those characters. I shall, gentlemen, at a future period, unfold some of their conduct to you, which, if you have not long since ceased to wonder will make you wonder in good earnest.

I should endeavour to send you the accounts and papers belonging to the Washington now —

but it will be December before  
the Ships which will sail from hence  
in a few days can arrive in England  
and three months more would be  
lost before they have reached Bos-  
-ton. Besides the Papers are volumi-  
-nous; and I presume you do not  
wish to pay freight for them. As  
I have conducted every part of  
the business openly and above board,  
I shall send you vouchers and  
certificates for every particular thing  
as far as the confused state of the  
deceased's Books &c will allow.  
The Skins were sold well. They are  
now nearly 15 dollars each. Mr. Drum-  
mond of the English Company, sold  
a large one for 10½ dollars. That is  
a material difference. - Had I brot.

the vessel up, it would have been attended with an expence of three thousand five hundred dollars; whilst the freight I paid Capt. Greene was only three hundred. I hope this economy will be agreeable to you it has at least the charm of novelty to recommend it.

The Deeds of the land purchased on the N. W. coast, are in my possession. I shall leave them here to be forwarded by the first vessel of the season for Boston. If you knew the land, as well as I do, you would not be very anxious about the fate of them. To every other part of Mr. Barrell's letter of the 2nd Jan'y. 1793, no answer is needed; as the decease of Capt. Kendrick

settles all that business; which, had  
he lived it would have been imprac-  
-ticable for him to have fulfilled.  
Had he acceded to your proposal.

Should I be fortunate  
in my voyage to the coast, I shall  
very probably be in Boston, in the  
autumn of 1796; but should you  
have an opportunity of acknow-  
-ledging the receipt of this letter,  
or wish to give me any direc-  
-tions concerning the subject of it,  
you had better write to me, to  
the care of James M. Bosma Esq-  
of the Dutch Company, Canton or  
Macao. I have the honour

to be, with much deference  
and esteem;

Gentlemen,  
Yr most obedient  
and humble servant

Israel

"Canton"

Sir,

Boston, 25 February 1796.

I do myself the pleasure to acknowledge your favor, enclosing my commission of Consul at Canton in China, and to request that you will present me in the most respectful manner to the President of the United States, with my grateful acknowledgments for the honor he has thus conferred upon me - and my sincere wishes that his administration may be as happy to himself, as it is important and beneficial to our highly favored country.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Chaw.

Abias Lear Esquire

#  
anton 28 December 1799.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose to you by W. Bell  
Supercargo of the Ship Mary, a Copy of a Protest made by  
David Lamb commander of the Ship Wlyps against his  
Officers and crew for, illegally taking his Ship from him  
on the north west coast of America and confining him in Irons  
&c, also a copy of an agreement signed by the said Officers  
and crew for the said purpose.

The Eliza and Dispatist that relieved Captain Lamb  
the Coast, and took each an Officer and sailor of the mutinous  
out of his Ship, arrived here with them in October and Novem-  
ber last, and early in December the Wlyps came in. ~~soon~~  
after his arrival at the instance of Captain Lamb, I put all the  
mutineers in Irons, and distributed them on board of the  
American Ships destined for Massachusetts and Rhode Island  
to be taken home for trial.

I have also taken the depositions  
of eight Officers belonging to the Eliza and Dispatist, stating  
they knew of the affair, and have ordered them under seal  
to Judge Lowell of Massachusetts to be opened in Court and produced  
on trial. The purport of them are, the situation in which they  
found Capt Lamb confined, the conversation that passed between  
them

him, Satter, Carnes, Bruce and themselves on the subject, then releasing and restoring him to his command, The confinement of Satter, on the restoration of peace and harmony on board the ship.

On the 10<sup>th</sup> Instant the Ship Tallas Captain Ward of Salem, with Satter and Smith on board, and the Eliza Capt Rowan of Boston with Carnes and Coffin, sailed for America. By the Hope Capt Donner who sails tomorrow for Rhode Island, I shall send Henry Holdings, the remainder of the mutineers will go in all next month.

Altho they merit the most severe punishment, yet I could not without injuring my feelings anticipate part of it, by holding them in Irons during so long a passage as from China to America, I have therefore permitted the Captains to take them off while at sea, but to put them immediately on again on making the land.

One of the Prisoners made his escape from the Eliza two nights before she sailed, a strict search has been made to no purpose, but as the Officers of all the Ships on port have orders to secure him if he attempts to come on board I have very little doubt, but I shall recover him again.

I have the honour to be, with great  
Respect, Sir, your most obedient  
and very humble servant.

Timothy Pickens Esq  
Secretary of State  
Of the United States of America.

Samuel Brown



This is to Certify to all whom it may concern that  
 David Lewis Commander of the Ship My/ser of Boston  
 in New England: Was on the thirteenth day of April 1799  
 between the Hours of three and four in the Afternoon lying  
 within four or five Leagues of the Queen Charlotte Islands  
 on the North West Coast of America, in setting on the Starboard  
 Course by the Compass way, viewing of the Land, violently  
 seized upon by four or five Crew over from behind seizing  
 around the Body & Arms, and the others grasping my  
 Limbs - they told me I was their Prisoner, and no longer  
 Commander of the Ship (the Rest of the Crew coming aft  
 at the same time). I was exceedingly surprised and alarmed  
 at this violent treatment, and asked them if they knew  
 what they were doing, and if I had given them any cause  
 to take my Ship from me. they Replied they were in  
 danger of their lives, I asked them in what Respect, whether  
 I had threatened any of them, or had had any difference  
 with them since leaving the Sandwich Islands. they  
 answered no, but that they were most afraid and again  
 repeated, that they were in fear of their Lives, one said  
 that he recollect <sup>his person pressed of head a week, further wanted</sup> Reason - another <sup>more</sup> Melafus - another  
<sup>more</sup> Chocolate. I asked them who was going to Command  
 the Ship they Answered that they had got a Commander  
 for her, upon which John Foster (who had come with  
 me as Chief Officer and whom I had sent from his Office  
 and turned forward among the people) stepped aft in the  
 Quarter deck, and they the people told him to take Command  
 of the Ship. he immediately walked to the Weather side of the  
 Quarter Deck, and Commanded me to be instantly put in Irons  
 and said that he was a Navigator and that I knew it, and  
 that he had former could a bigger Ship than this, I asked  
 him then what he was going to do with the Ship; his Answer  
 was that he was going to fetch a Cargo of Furs for the Queen  
 I asked them if they would let me know the particulars of my  
 Captivity. they told me Yes, but that it was not yet ready, they

they being employed in bringing the Muskets & Pistols  
 upon deck). I waited a few minutes and then went down  
 into the cabin. John Fetter followed me and two or three  
 of the Pirates, with a pair of Handcuffs and they immedi-  
 ately put my hands into them, Fetter saying it was best  
 to be safe as I was a very powerful man - and which  
 they carried me into my State Room. Locked the door  
 shut the Windows and placed a Sentry near me with a  
 loaded Pistol and a Cutlass - put in a Bedstead for me & a  
 Couchman in, and I was most flattered in the attention of my  
 new Prisoners. I remained in that situation for a  
 couple of days, and which I begged them to let me have the Windows open  
 for the Benefit of the Air and the privilege of going to the  
 Library in the Cabin, both of which they granted. In this  
 situation I remained till the seventh, in the afternoon  
 when being in Fiddlers House in company with the  
 Ship's Clerk James Brown and the District William Smith  
 and several others, these Gentlemen came on board to see me  
 and to accommodate matters upon which I told them I  
 would agree to any thing that should be proposed - Upon  
 which by Fetter's permission I was released from my State  
 Room, and had the Party, and have given me the go  
 on board the Eliza, where I spent the afternoon and  
 evening, without being able to bring matters to a conclusion  
 the next morning I went on board the Eliza, where I  
 found John Fetter, who on board in the course of the  
 conversation with Fetter, I told him he had treated  
 me very freely - his answer was that I had brought  
 it on myself. I went down into the Cabin after being  
 there a few minutes down came Fetter and Capt. Brown  
 followed them said Captain Brown, I am a Gentleman and  
 on board etc. and I will give you a Gentleman's satisfac-  
 tion immediately if you will go on shore with me,  
 without dwelling upon it he refused this, I replied I shall  
 do no such thing - when you get to Boston the Law will  
 satisfy you, and if that does not I will - the discussion then

Consider till after I reach port, when we went on Deck, faster  
 then came to me and said Capt. Darnall there is your ship  
 go and take her if you please, I have nothing more to do with  
 her. I replied I will not receive her in a situation as  
 you must deliver her to me in the same situation she was  
 in when you took her, he replied he should have nothing  
 further to do with her, I might take her on board as I  
 pleased -- he then went on board the Myfles and from  
 Porters and board the Eclipsa again, Mr. Cramer and Mr.  
 Brown as few minutes after also came on board of the Eclipsa  
 that we conversation passed between us and them from  
 after Capt. Darnall left + Darnall Mr. Darnall and myself  
 went on board the Myfles and asked the crew if we  
 asked them if they had any objections to my taking the  
 command of the ship and then doing them duty they  
 answered me positively they could be upon the same terms  
 they were before the meeting, upon which I told them they  
 should live as well as the ship could afford they replied  
 they wanted no more -- I then told them that they had  
 been deceived by Mr. Jackson, they said the first one to propose  
 it and that had led them into the trap had been the  
 first to think from it, in words to that effect, I asked them  
 if I had had any difference with them just as left the South  
 - land Islands, they answered I had not and they said that  
 I should not then have treated them ill had it not been for  
 Lutton, I told them that I was very well satisfied that they  
 had been deceived by Lutton -- that I never had had any  
 confidence in Lutton except at the South - land  
 Islands in that I freely forgive them provided they would  
 return to their duty like good men; and make no  
 more disturbance on board the ship, and as a  
 proof of my sincerity, I would <sup>an obligation</sup> come under an obligation to  
 give to them all the rights and privileges engaged to  
 them in the Articles of Agreement signed in Oahu that  
 they agreed to and come on board upon which I took possession  
 of the ship: Ordered them to furnish employment in ships

Duty which they willingly must attend as usual - then  
 with the aid of the Captains and Officers of the Ship China  
 and Brigantine I took Father and bound the ship and company  
 there in the name of the American Consulate - myself was a prisoner and in  
 Capt. Bussard's presence to take care of the American Office  
 in San Francisco and Capt. Bussard (the other) and have  
 since the protest: and I do hereby protest against John  
 Father John (son of a dead John) as being the sole  
 instigators of the said Mutiny, and for aiding and abetting  
 therein. For the Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my  
 hand and seal, in the Harbour of Luddington on the  
 thirtieth day of November and the Eleventh day of May  
 in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred  
 and Ninety Nine -

Signed and Sealed in the  
 presence of us:

Signed / David Lamb

Signed / James Bussard

William Bussard Junr.  
 John Bussard  
 Job Jackson  
 Samuel Bussard  
 Samuel Bussard  
 Isaac Davis

Canton 28 December 1799 A true copy of the original  
 Protest: Witness Samuel Davis

We whose Names are Underwritten Officers & Jurors  
 on Board the Ship *Alfred* Commanded by David Paul  
 of Boston State of Massachusetts do for the Reasons annexed  
 that is to say: That the said David Paul being Captain  
 Ensign of Regular Bordered totally Unable to Guide the Ship  
 and that we have from the Crews that he has Ordered  
 to be fished & narrowly escaped being Lost and on the  
 27<sup>th</sup> of December in the Land of Penn Deluge & was on  
 the North West Coast of America that the said David  
 has threatened our Lives when on the list of performing  
 our Duty on board the ship & we do solemnly Declare  
 that we are not from of our Lives from one another  
 and to another and that for Causes & Reasons which  
 dictated our Officers & Jurors can think proper for the  
 safety of our Lives & the property of our Crews to  
 Displace & Confine the said David till an opportunity offers  
 to send him to America that by our Lives & Limbs  
 & Affairs without any advice from any Person or persons  
 hereunto felt and Observed & feel this -

Signed / John Lathin  
 John Cairnes  
 Stephen Samuel June  
 William Locke  
 John Randall  
 Edward Smith  
 John Bulluck  
 x Henry Hotelien  
 David Hemenway  
 John J. Fuller  
 Edw. L. Coffin  
 John Connor

Peter Robertson  
 David Jones  
 Henry Fielol  
 Peter H. Braden  
 Samuel Robinson -

Done 28 December 1799 At true Copy of the original  
 Agreement. Witness *Samuel Robinson*

Canton <sup>th</sup> 9 November 1800

Sir,

On the <sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> instant I had the honour of receiving your letter of the <sup>th</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> of April last, in answer to mine of the 14 Feb<sup>y</sup> and <sup>so</sup> 1 November 1799.

It undoubtedly was rightly conceived that the Mercantile as well as official Character of the Consuls would enable them to give the government accurate information respecting many particulars connected with the general commerce and navigation of the United States; and in most instances I believe experience has evinced the truth of that opinion.

The secret manner of transacting business at Canton, made it almost impossible to obtain any accurate knowledge of the Cargo's in the common way, in order therefore to comply more fully with your request, it was my desire if possible to have ascertained by a return to me

Yours

precisely the exact particulars of the inward and outward cargo of every ship, and on that account my notes to the different Captains bordered as closely upon a demand as the nature of the thing would admit of, and the reports have come in more full, than I had even anticipated myself.

I knew there was no express law that could oblige the Masters of American Vessels to give in such a report, but still, from the nature of the request, and the regular mode in which it was pointed out to be made, and which could not be fully complied with except a similar return was made to me: - I did conceive it possible The Executive by a clause in some antecedent law, might be clothed with discretionary power to require such a report if he saw fit, although at the same time it did not appear to me to exactly coincide with those liberal principles upon which our Commerce was established. I am much Obligated to you for your explanation, and in future my returns will be made out accordingly. With your letter, Captain Jones delivered to



to me a digest of the laws of the United States previous to the last session of Congress, for which, be pleased to accept of my particular thanks, the laws before in my possession reached only up to 1796.

Enclosed I transmit to you a return of the only two ships that have entered at this port between the first of January and the last of June 1800.

I have the honour to be,  
with great Respect, Sir,  
your most obedient and  
very humble servant.

Samuel Snow  
— # —

Timothy Pickens Esq.  
Secretary of State  
of the United States  
of America

Canton 24<sup>th</sup> January 1807

Sir,

Before my arrival in this Country in 1798 some American and English Country Ships, because they had no Cargo on board but Specie, were detained between two and three Weeks in Macao Road before they could obtain a Chop from the Hoppo for a Pilot to take them up to Whampoa. This circumstance was so generally known among the Americans at that time, that it was supposed every Person trading to China in future, would guard against a similar detention by sending out at least part of a Cargo in their Ships; But by two recent instances, and the only ones that have happened since my residence here, I find there are some who are still unacquainted with the <sup>law</sup> in that particular.

I think it proper therefore, to state to you, for the information of all Americans trading to this Country, that the Chinese laws <sup>are</sup> strictly

strictly confined to the latter) prohibits the entry of any vessel that have no Cargo on board, Dollars are not considered as Cargo, so that Vessels coming with money only, are not allowed a Pilot to take them up the River, until special permission can first be obtained from the Grand Hoppe at Canton. This generally causes a delay of one or two Weeks, and from the various other avocations of the Hoppe sometimes much longer. During this time the ships are obliged to lie in an open Road, which, at the season when the American ships generally arrive, between the latter part of August and the first of November, is subject to frequent and very heavy gales of Wind or Typhoons, that often occasions the loss of Cables & Anchors, Mast, spars, &c if no further injury.

To provide therefore, against being detained at Macao, and suffering the probable loss or damage consequent thereon, it will be necessary to send out some Cargo. A small assortment of Articles may  
answer

enforce the purpose, for in the report which is made to the Mandarins at Macao it is not necessary to specify the particular quantity or amount of any, but merely to state a list of them. — Large Cargo's however would be better, as the ship in that case would be certain of meeting with no detention whatever.

I am very Respectfully

Sir, your Obedient and  
very humble servant

To Timothy Pickens Esq  
Secretary of State of the  
United States of America

Samuel Snow

N.B. The two ships referred to are the Neptune of New Haven  
last from London, and the Clother from Baltimore, the first  
arrived about the 13<sup>th</sup> December & the other 12 January last.

It was with some difficulty I obtained a Chop for  
the Neptune in three weeks after she arrived, owing to  
a misrepresentation made from the Mandarins at Macao,  
first stating she had no Cargo, and afterwards, from  
false

false information respecting that she had. This led the Slopps to suspect there was some deception in the business, and that the Captain had an intention of smuggling, and declined granting a Chop until he was fully satisfied to the contrary. The Neptune lost ~~one~~ Anchor & Cable whilst lying there.

I had no difficulty with the Clothin, and obtained her Chop in three days after applying for it, which is the usual time the Slopps generally takes to return an answer.

to make have  
of the 1000  
No. 9 lines

[Duplicate]

Canton 24<sup>th</sup> January 1801

Sir,

Before my arrival in this Country in 1708 some American and English Country Ships, because they had no cargo on board but Spice, were detained between two and three weeks in Macao until before they could obtain a Chop from the Hoppo for a Pilot to take them up to Whampoa. This circumstance was so generally known among the Americans at that time, that it was supposed every Person trading to China in future would guard against a similar detention by sending out at least part of a cargo in their ships. But by two recent instances and the only ones that have happened since my residence here, I find there are some, who are still unacquainted with the law in that particular.

I think it proper therefore, to state to you, for the information of all Americans trading to this

this country, that the Chinese laws / if strictly enforced ~~to~~  
 the letter / prohibits the entry of any Vessel, that have  
 no cargo on board. Dollars are not considered a  
 cargo so that Vessels coming with money only, are  
 not allowed. Pilot to take them up the River, until  
 a permit, permission can first be obtained from the  
 Customs at Canton. This generally causes  
 a delay of one or two weeks, and from the various  
 other avocations of the Customs sometimes much longer.

During this time the ships are obliged to lay in an  
 open Road, which at the season when the American  
 ships generally arrive between the latter part of  
 August and first of November, is subject to frequent  
 and very heavy gales of Wind or Siffons, that  
 often occasions the loss of Cables and anchors, ~~many~~  
 shaws or if no further injury.

To prevent therefore,

ships being detained at anchor and suffering the  
 probability of damage consequent thereon, it will



~~When it is to send out some cargo, a small quantity~~  
~~of articles may answer the purpose, for in the~~  
~~case which is made to the Standard of Masses, it~~  
~~is not necessary to specify the particular quantity~~  
~~or amount of any, but merely to state a list of them~~  
~~large cargo's however would be better as the ships~~  
~~in that case, would be certain of meeting with no~~  
~~objection whatever.~~

I am, very Respectfully,

Sir, your Obedient and  
 very humble servant

Samuel Knowlton

To Timothy Pickens Esq.  
 Secretary of State  
 of the United States  
 of America

~~The~~ The two ships referred to are the Neptune of New-  
 Haven last from London, and the Clother from Baltimore  
 the first arrived about 13 December, and the other the 19 Janua-  
 ry last. It was with some difficulty I obtained a  
 Chas

Chop for the Neptune in those waters after she would  
 owing to a misrepresentation made from the head  
 of the crew as slaves, first stating she had in cargo  
 and afterwards from false information reporting  
 that she had. This led the Skipper to suspect  
 there was some deception in the business and that  
 the Captain had an intention of smuggling and  
 declined granting a Chop until he was fully satis-  
 fied to the contrary. The Neptune lost one anchor  
 and cable whilst lying there. I had no  
 difficulty with the Clithero and obtained her Chop  
 in three days after applying for it which is the  
 usual time the Skipper generally takes to return  
 an answer.

W. J. H. J.  
 W. J. H. J.  
 W. J. H. J.

Original for the Lion and Philadelphia

Sir,

Canton <sup>#</sup> 21 January 1801

By the Ship John Jay, I have the honour to enclose to you a Return of American Ships entered at the Port of Canton between the months of July and the last of December 1800. Since then two Ships and a Brig have arrived, and will be included in my next semiannual report.

I have the honour to be  
with great respect

Sir, your Obedient  
And very humble servant  
To Timothy Pickering Esq.  
Secretary of State  
of the United States  
of America

Samuel B. Now

~~Providence~~ / Canton 28 January 1891

The repeated entreaties of my wife, ~~and~~ <sup>her</sup>, who is exceedingly solicitous to see me once more, actuated by a very pressing request from my own family, and the season of business being nearly over, that my personal presence will not be much required, have determined me upon making them wait. I have therefore concluded to embark on board the John Jay for Rhode Island in two or three days.

That the Consular affairs may not be neglected, I have appointed ~~with~~ <sup>Mr.</sup> Sullivan Dorr of Boston, my agent to transact the same in my absence.

He is to make regular communications to me by every opportunity.

tuesday, and if any thing of importance is received  
I shall do myself the honour of transmitting  
the same immediately to you.

I am with great Respect

Sir, your Obedient

Humble Servant

Samuel Rogers

To His Excellency Richard D. Bayle  
Secretary of State  
of the United States  
of America

Original for Ship Loan via Philadelphia

#  
Canton 28 January 1851

Sir,

The repeated entreaties of my very aged Father, who is exceedingly solicitous to see me once more aided by a very pressing request from my own family and the season of business being nearly over, that my personal presence will not be much required, have determined me upon making them a visit.

I have therefore concluded to embark on board the John Jay for Rhode Island in two or three days.

That the Consular Affairs may not be neglected, I have appointed Mr Sullivan Dorr of Boston my Agent to transact the same in my absence.

He is to make regular communications to me by every opportunity, and if any thing of importance is received, I shall do myself the honour of transmitting the same immediately to you.

To Timothy Pickens Esquire  
Secretary of State of the  
United States of America

I am with great Respects,  
Sir, your Obedient humble servant  
Samuel May

Providence <sup>#</sup> 14 April 1802

James Madison Esquire

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose to you  
a semi-annual Report of Vessels entered at Canton  
between the last day of December 1800 and the first day  
of July 1801, received from my Agent there by a late  
arrival. — No special communications accompanied this  
report.

I have the honour to be  
with great Respect

Sir,

Your most obedient, and  
very humble servant

Samuel Snow

Providence 10 December 1802

Honble James Madison Esquire

Sir,

Enclosed I have the honour to forward to you a semi-annual report of American Vessels entered at Canton between the 31<sup>st</sup> of July 1801 and the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1802. received a few days past from my agent there. nothing particular accompanied the report.

I have the honour to be  
very Respectfully Sir,

your Obedient humble Servant

Samuel Knox



Washington 1<sup>st</sup> January 1803

Honble James Madison Esquire

Sir,

The Chinese Government have always been in the practice of debaring Foreigners of every description to leave Canton after the season of business is over, generally ending in April; and the Agents of all the East India Companies, and Consuls, invariably leave Canton on about that time and retire to Macao, a Portuguese settlement about seventy miles below, and not far from the mouth of the River Tyjee. There they remain during the summer months and return again to Canton generally in September.

The Governor at Macao does not feel himself authorized to permit the residence of any foreign Officer within the limits of his Jurisdiction, without special permission first obtained from the Court of Portugal. This permission the African Consuls and Agents of the East

India Companies have obtained, and whilst I was in China the Governor of Macao did so far wink at the law, as to allow me to take a home and reside there under equal privileges with the other Gentlemen, but the time for which the Old Governor was appointed expired, and a new Governor arrived just as I came away, and my Agent has informed me since, that the new Governor will not permit his residence at Macao unless permission is obtained from the Court of Portugal. This, if persisted in, will place ~~me~~ in the disagreeable alternative of either taking a passage to Macanilla, or Malacca, the former of which may be estimated at an average passage of ten days, and the latter at fifteen, beside the very great expense which in that country would attend a removal only at that distance.

I beg leave therefore, to request that you would be pleased to write to our Minister at the Court of Portugal and desire him to obtain permission for me to reside at Macao during the suspension of business at

Canton, and as I expect to sail for China again early in the Spring, I shall feel myself particularly obliged if a return could be had previous to my departure.

I have the honor to be  
with very great Respect,

Sir,  
Your obedient &  
very humble servant

Samuel Snow

P.S. Please to direct to me at Providence Rhode Island

Sir,

Providence <sup>H</sup> 10 June 1803

Enclosed I have the honor to forward to you two semi-annual Reports of Vessels arrived at Canton between the 31<sup>st</sup> December 1801, and the 9<sup>th</sup> of January 1803, received from my Agent there by the Ship Sally. — On the first of January last at Washington, agreeably to our previous conversation I had the honor to address a letter to you stating the difficulty I laboured under respecting a residence at Macao. That the Governor did not feel himself authorized to permit me to reside there, except permission was first obtained from the Court of Portugal, and requested that you would be pleased to write to our Minister at Lisbon to endeavor to obtain it. but I have not had the honor to receive a line from you since.

If you have received any communication from our Minister, and permission is granted, it would be very pleasing to me to receive it officially before my departure,

which

Which I expect will be, by the last of July.

I have the honor to be,

with great Respect,

Sir,

your Obedient humble servant

Samuel Snow

Honble James Madison Esquire

Secretary of State

Canton 6<sup>th</sup> February 1804

Sir,

I had the honour to receive the duplicate of your letter of the 9<sup>th</sup> of April last, on the 24<sup>th</sup> ult<sup>o</sup>. the original with your circular of the first of August 1801 and twenty sixth of August 1802 have never come to hand, nor did a copy of the laws of the Sepion of Congree preceding the last, said to have been transmitted with the above letter ever reach me.

Due attention shall be paid to every particular enjoined on your letter, and your directions respecting American Seamen, and the legality of Ships papers as therein pointed out, strictly complied with.

As the last paragraph of your letter, referring to the resolution of the House of Representatives respecting light money, has reference only to ports in Europe, and as the Chinese have no laws or regulations that bear any relation to the subject of your enquiry, it is unnecessary for me to make any observations on that head.

W. Pickering transmitted to me the laws of Congree  
up

up to 1799, and since then I have not had the honour to receive any acts that have been passed, except the one annexed to your present letter. As soon as an opportunity may offer, I will be greatly obliged to you to forward me the laws that have been enacted since that time. —

Enclosed I now have the honour to transmit to you two semi-annual Reports included between the months of January and December 1803, and as there were but two entries between January and July, I have comprised both reports under one general head. —

I have the honour to be,  
with great respect,

Sir, Your obedient and  
very humble servant.

Samuel Snow  
— H —

To James Madison Esq.  
Secretary of State  
of the United States  
of America.

Duplicate . American Consulate Canton,

December 6<sup>th</sup> 1804

*Sir*

1. It is represented to me by Sam<sup>l</sup>. Endicott, George Christie and Charles Moody that they are American Citizens impress'd and detain'd on-board of your ship — The former at Bengal on the 5<sup>th</sup> of October, and the two latter from the Ship Solas of New York Capt<sup>n</sup>. Robinson on the 18<sup>th</sup> of December, last —

They have furnished me with copies of  
their certificates of being American Citizens  
and are desirous of having their discharges  
and which I have to request you will  
grant them — I am respectfully

*Six*

your mo. ob. Servant.

Edw. P. Canington

Page Esquire

Commander of U.S. Ship  
The Caroline

The Caroline

Consular Agent

W. H. L. S.



Duplicate.

American Consulate Canton

December 6<sup>th</sup> 1842.

Sir,

It is represented to me by John Barton that he is an American citizen imprisoned & detained on board of your ship —

He has furnished me with his Certificate of being an American citizen and is desirous of having his discharge and which I have to request you will grant him —

I am respectfully —

Yrs

Your mo. ob. Servant

Edw. Canington,

Caulfield Esquire

Consular Agent

Commander of U.S. Ship

U.S. States Am.

Helgrampes —

Sir,

Canton, Dec: 7<sup>th</sup> 1864

In reply to your Letter of Feb: 24<sup>th</sup> Date, requesting the Discharge of three Men from His Britannic Majesty's Ship under my Command, calling themselves subjects of the United States of America, to which you sign yourself Consular Agent -

I am to inform you that all such solicitations must be made to the Lords of the Admiralty in England, or the Admiral Com: in Chief in India, as without Orders from them, no Men can be discharged

by Captains of the British Navy -

I am Sir

Your most obedient  
humble servant

*R. Hall*  
Captain of  
H.M. Ship  
Caroline -

Duplicate -

American Consulate Canton

December 11<sup>th</sup> 1804

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7<sup>th</sup> instant.

The American Seamen whom I represented to you in my letter of the 6<sup>th</sup> instant as being detained onboard His Britannic Majesty's Ship the Caroline now under your command, I have reason to believe from their representations, they have been impressed onboard that ship when under your direction and I conceive you are the proper person to grant them their liberation —

I have not the opportunity to make any communications to the Lords of the Admiralty in England or the Admiral Commanding in Chief in India and I now demand of you the liberation of the said Samuel Endicott, George Christie and Charles Moody, American Seamen impressed and

and detain'd onboard His Britannic Majesty's  
Ship the Caroline under your Command &  
Should they not be liberated, I shall be obliged  
to make a communication to my Government  
of the demand I have made for their liberation.

I am respectfully

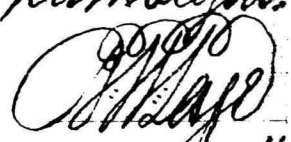
Sir  
your mo. ob. Servant  
Edw.<sup>d</sup> Carrington  
Consular Agent  
U. States of Am<sup>a</sup>

B. N. Page Esq.

Commander of H. B. M. Ship  
the Caroline

Sir,  
In reply to your Letter of this Date  
I beg to refer to you to my last as the  
only answer I can officially give &  
to inform you that I have no Orders  
to attend to such demands as you  
are pleased to say you are induced  
to make to me - I am Sir  
Your humblest

Edw.<sup>d</sup> Carrington Esq.  
Canton

  
Dec<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup>  
1864

American Consulate Canton

December 31<sup>st</sup> 1840

Sir

I transmit you herewith, copies of the  
Protections of three American Seamen detain'd  
onboard the British Ship of War the *Caroline*, &  
the original Protection of an American Seaman  
detain'd onboard the British Ship of War the  
*Grampus*, with the letters address'd to me by the  
Seamen, covering the copies and Protection—

I made application to the Commanders of  
the Ships, for the liberation of the Men, Duplic-  
ates of which, with the answers from the Com-  
mander of the *Caroline*, I now inclose you, &  
the Commander of the *Grampus* gave no answer.

The *Caroline* & *Grampus* sailed yesterday  
with the Company's Fleet for England—The  
American Seamen I expect are still onboard—

I am respectfully  
Saml. Knox Esq.

Consul U. States of Am.  
for Canton, —

Sir, your mo. ob. Servant,  
Edw. Carrington,

Providence 22 September 1840

Sir,

Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you two semi-annual returns of Vessels entered and cleared at the Port of Canton between the first day of January and the last day of December 1844, also copies of sundry letters received by, or late arrival from my Agent at Canton relative to the impressing of some American Seamen on board the Carolina, and Grampus two of his British Majesty's Ships, and the demand made by him for their release.

From the tenor of the reply of Captain B. W. Page, which seems intended merely to evade giving a positive refusal, and the scheme of Captain Caulfield, it appears clearly to be the determination of those gentlemen, and I fear also of many other Commanders of Foreign Ships, to take every advantage of our defenseless Seamen whenever they may fall in with them, and however contrary to treaty and the most solemn engagements they appear determined to impress indiscriminately all those whom they may conceive would be in the least serviceable to them, or that capture might dictate.

The Chinese are a Nation who invariably refuse

to interfere, or meddle with the Laws, or Government, of any other Country, and leave the controul of all Foreigners who may be among them, or within their ports / so long as they do not break, or infringe, upon their own laws and regulations / entirely to the discretion of those who may have been empowered by their own Government to watch over them, or to the Commanders of Ships who are under no such restriction to act in the disposal of their Crews as in their opinions may seem best.

A Consul or Agent therefore, thus situated, finds it impossible to enforce his demands by any legal process, or aid, in China, and is too frequently obliged to submit to the painful necessity of barely receiving an evasive refusal to his request without any means whatever in his power to exact a compliance. ——— To guard our Seamen from oppression, insult, and cruelty abroad, appears to be a subject of great magnitude. I cannot therefore Sir, but submit it to your consideration, whether it would not be expedient, and important, for Government to provide more effectually if possible, against so growing an evil, an evil so destructive to our commerce, so painful to our Citizens, and



so humiliating to every friend to his Country.

I have the honour to be  
with great Respect;

Sir, Your Obedient  
& Very humble servant

Samuel Snow

Hon'ble James Madison Esquire  
Secretary of State  
Of the United States

American Consulate Canton  
 14<sup>th</sup>  
 October 14, 1878

Sir,

Captain James Cooper, Master of the  
 American Ship New Jersey, now in this Port, has  
 represented to me, that on the 13<sup>th</sup> Instant, an  
 Officer with a Boats crew from H. B. M. Brig  
 Harrier under your Command, came on board  
 the New Jersey, forcibly, and against the remon-  
 -strance of the Commanding officer, took and  
 carried away an American, Seaman, belong-  
 ing to that Ship, by the name of Rich<sup>d</sup>. Meldon —

I indulge a hope, that this Act has been  
 without your Authority, as you must be sensible  
 it is a direct violation of the Laws of Nations,  
 the Neutrality of this Empire; And I have  
 to request, you will have the man returned  
 to his Ship, —

I am

Sir

very respectfully,

your obt. Servant

Edw. Carrington

Consular Agent

H. B. M.

— Ratsey Esq.

Commander of H. B. M.

Brig Harrier

*I hereby certify that the within is a true copy  
of the original delivered to Captain, Katsuy*

*Edw. Carrington  
Consular Agent  
U. S. A.*

Dear Sir,

I having received no answer to the letter, which, I addressed to you on the 14th. instant; on the subject of the American Seaman, taken out of the American, Ship, New Jersey, by an Officer, from the Brig, Harrier, under your Command, I am again under the necessity of addressing you

The unlawfulness of the act committed on board the New Jersey, of which my former letter complained, the Indignity, offered to the Flag of the United States, and to the Sovereignty of the Government, within whose Territory, it was perpetrated, obliges me to demand of you, in the name of the United States, that you surrender the man on board the Ship from which he was unlawfully taken,—

Should the demand which I have now made of you, not be complied with, I shall make a formal representation, and appeal to the Chinese Government; of this unprecedented and outrageous violence against the rights of Nations, and a proper representation, to my own Government.

— Ratsey Esq., I am respectfully,  
Commander of U.S. B.M. }  
Brig Harrier } Your mo. ob. Servt.  
Edw. Curzon,  
Commandant

I hereby Certify that the within is a  
of the Original delivered to Capt. Ratsey,

Edw. P. Carrington,

Consular Agent,

U. S. A.

American, Consulate Canton

November 25<sup>th</sup> 1855

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose you a Duplicate of the Deposition of John Gardner, first Officer, of the Ship New Jersey, of Philadelphia, stating the outrage committed onboard that ship by the Officers of His Britannic Majesty's Brig Harrier, commanded by Captain Ratsey, and Duplicates of two Letters, address'd to Captain Ratsey, on the subject of that violence—

Some days having pass'd, without receiving any answer to the Letters address'd to Captain Ratsey, I conceived it necessary, to make a representation, to the Chinese Government, of the indignity offered to the Flag of the United States, in the Port of Canton, by the Officers of His Britannic Majesty's Brig Harrier, and claim, that protection due to a friendly nation—

Accordingly I prepared a representation, a copy of which I now inclose you, stating the circumstances of this outrageous violence, but I lament, that I have not been able to present it to the Government—

All communications from Foreigners to the Chinese Government, are made by the Major Security Merchants, to whom I have made repeated

repeated application, but without success, they always answering, that their Government do not ~~not~~ will not, take cognizance of disputes between, Foreigners, altho' they arise within, their Territory, however I am not disposed, to receive this answer as a conclusive one of the Government, and it is my intention, to make a further exertion, to present the representation, -

As the Chinese Government do not recognize Foreign Ministers or Consuls, I considered it advisable, to join the American, Merchants residing at Canton, and the Super Cargoes and Commanders of the American, Ships, with, one in the representation, hoping it would have the desired influence with, their several Security, Merchants, to encourage them to present the same to their Government, and give to our Complaints their full force; but as the Hong Merchants are so extremely, cautious of meddling with anything that regards their Government, I fear it will not be possible thro' them, ever to obtain any satisfaction, -

The Brig Harrier left this Port about the 25<sup>th</sup> October, carrying with, her the said, Richard Wells and has taken her Station in the River of Canton, a small distance without the Bocca Tigris, where she has been joined by His Britannic Majesty's Ship,

ships the *Phaeton* and *Cornwallis*, and where  
they bring to all American vessels bound to  
or from this Port, for the purpose of examining  
their Papers and Seamen, —

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

very respectfully,

your most obt. servant,

Edw. Carrington,

Consul Agent

U. S. A.

James Madison Esqr.

Secretary of the United States

Washington



(American) Consulate Canton,

On this Seventeenth Day of November, in the  
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and  
fifty, Before me, Edwards Carrington, Consular  
Agent of the United States of America, for Canton  
&c, personally came and appeared, John Gardner  
who being duly Sworn according to Law, deposed  
and said; that he is the Third Mate of the American  
Ship New Jersey, belonging to the Port of Philadelphia,  
and Commanded by Captain James Cooper.

That on Sunday the Thirtieth day of the  
present month, at One O'Clock P.M. Captain Cooper  
was absent from the Ship, and he this Deponent  
was the Commanding Officer — That Two of  
with a Boats Crew belonging to H. B. M. Brig  
Harrier, now in this Port, came alongside the Ship  
New Jersey, and the Officers entered the Ship  
demanded, if there was a person on board by the  
name of Richard Meldon; they were answered  
in the affirmative; that the Man at the same time  
appeared, and said that he was the person; that  
he was a British Subject, and desired to go on board  
of His Majesty's Brig — That the Officers from  
Officers from the Harrier, then directed the said  
Rear

Richard Weldon, to take his clothing and effects, and go into the Brig's Boat, That this Deponent forbid the officers taking out the said, Richard Weldon, and endeavored to secure him in the Fore Castle of the Ship, when one of the Officers from the Brig attempted to Draw his Dirk, and ordered the Crew of the Boat onboard, and they entered the Ship with drawn Cutlasses, and forcibly took and carried away the said Richard Weldon, and still detain him onboard the said, Brig—

That the Officers of the Boat, threatened that they should come for his Wages, and that if there were other persons onboard the Ship, that they would take them, even the whole Crew of the Ship, if they wished to go onboard the Brig's Station—

And this Deponent further deposed & said, That the said Richard Weldon, was shipped onboard the New Jersey, at the Port of Philadelphia, that he has been onboard the Ship during her voyage from Philadelphia to Antwerp and this Place, and that the said Weldon, shipped as an American Seaman, that his Protection is now in the possession of Captain Cooper—

Sworn at Canton Signed John Gardner

this 17<sup>th</sup> Day of October 1805

Before me

Edw. Carrington

Consular Agent

U. S. A.

American Consulate Canton,

I hereby Certify that the annexed Deposition  
of John Gardner, is a true Copy of the original  
on file in this Office -

Canton Nov. 3 25<sup>th</sup> 1805

Elias Parsonson,

Consular Agent  
U. S. A.,

*Copy*  
To His Excellency John Duck

Governor of the Province of Canton.

The undersigned, the Consular Agent of the United States of America, the American Merchants resident at Canton and the Super-Cargoes and Commanders of the American Ships now in this port, respectfully represent. That on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of the present month two officers and a boats crew of armed men, belonging to His Britannic Majesty's Brig Harrier, Commanded by Captain Ratsey, now at Whampoa, did forcibly enter the American Ship New Jersey Commanded by Captain James Cooper and secured by Consequa Ho, Merchant, and against the remonstrance of the Commanding Officer of said Ship, with force did take and carry away an American Seaman named Richard Weldon, who was shipped onboard said ship at the port of Philadelphia, and under a solemn written contract to be on a Voyage from thence to Canton and back to Philadelphia.

That on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of the same month, the Consular Agent of the United States of America, made a communication by a letter addressed to the Commander of the said Brig Harrier, complaining of this unjust act, and in a friendly and civil request, desired he would have the said Seaman returned to the Ship from whence he was taken. In this letter the said Consular Agent has received no answer.

That on the same day, to wit, the 14<sup>th</sup> of October the said Captain Ratsey, in a conversation with an American Gentleman (one of the undersigned) declared that it was his intention, when he went to Whampoa, to call in person onboard the American Ships, but for what purpose, he did not explain, this declaration and the previous outrage committed onboard the Ship New Jersey by the officers of the said Brig Harrier, gave just cause of apprehension to the American Commanders, that they would be robbed of their Steam and left destitute of the means of navigating in the said United States, the very valuable property under their charge being thus exposed to loss and probably to total destruction. The American Commanders unanimously determined, to repel by force of arms, any unlawful attack that might be made on their Vessels, for the purpose of impressing or taking away their Seamen.

That

That the Consular Agent of the United States did on the same day communicate to all the Hong Merchants of Canton, the whole of the foregoing, facts and circumstances, and particularly the determination of the American Commanders, to repel by force any unlawful attacks upon their Ship.

That the aforesaid Consular Agent, did on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of the same month, address another letter to the said Captain Kattay, again complaining of the outrageous Act of taking the Seaman from the Ship New Jersey, of the indignity thereby offered to the Flag of the United States and the Sovereign power of this Empire, and demands in the name of the United States, the surrender of the man onboard the Ship from which he was unlawfully taken. To this letter the said Consular Agent has received no answer.

The undersigned further respectfully represent to your Excellency, that the Citizens of the United States have for many years visited the City of Canton, in the pursuit of an honest Commerce, that their conduct during the whole period of intercourse, has been regulated by a strict regard and respect for the Laws and Usages of this Empire, as well as the general Law of Nations, that by their fidelity in trade and peaceable demeanor, the most perfect harmony, confidence and good understanding, has ever been maintained between the Subjects of this Country and the Citizens of the United States, from which has flowed a very extensive and rapidly increasing Commerce, mutually advantageous and honorable to both Parties.

That by the ancient and well established Laws and Usage, of all civilized Nations, the persons and property of friendly foreigners within the territory and jurisdiction of a sovereign and independent Empire, are under the special protection of the Government thereof; and any violence or indignity offered to such persons, or the Flag of the Nation to which they belong, is justly considered as done to the Government within whose territory the outrage is committed; that by the same Law of Nations, the Civil and Military agents of one Government, are strictly prohibited from assuming any Authority, that does not belong to the territory of the other, and are never to seize the persons of the other State Criminal, who may have eluded the justice of their own! How great then is the Outrage and indignity which has been committed in the Port of Canton, upon the Citizens and

*National Character of the United States?*

The undersigned rely with entire confidence upon the full and complete recognition and operation, of those equitable principles of general Law, within the Empire of China, so celebrated for the Antiquity, Wisdom and morality of its institutions;

The undersigned therefore with the highest respect and deference, pray your Excellency to exercise that power and Justice with which you are clothed, as well to cause the American Seamen to be restored, as to secure them from any aggression of the kind in future within the territory of China, which they presume unquestionably extends to the Seas which bound its shores.

Canton 23<sup>rd</sup> October 1805.

signed: Edward Carrington,

Consular Agent of U. States of America

Geo. W. Middle

Thomas Thomson,

Edw. Spurr

Peter Dabell

James Cooper

C. Conklin

J. Isaacs

Mr. Sturges

Patrick Hare

John C. Reever

Thomas West

Saml. Pott

James Magee

Wm. Jones, Commanding  
Supercargo of ship. Ploughboy.

Charles Ross

James Latimer Jr.

Wm. Newell

James M. Martin

Mr. C. Smith

Mr. G. Mullen

John Field Jr.

John Whetten

Jam. Aborn

Dudley L. Pickman

Wm. Bell

Thomas Comstock

Wm. Sturges

American Consulate Canton,

I hereby Certify, that the foregoing is a true copy  
of the Original Representation with the Original  
Signatures thereto, on file in this Office —

Edev. Carrington,

Consular Agent

U. States Am.

(A<sup>o</sup> 7) (6)  
Extract of a letter from Edward Harrington, Vice Consul to  
Samuel Snow Esq. Consul of the United States, at Canton.

I have now the honor to advise you that altho' I used my utmost endeavours to present to the Chinese government a representation of the Conduct of Capt. Ratsy, towards the American Citizens within this Empire, I was unable to do it. The Hong merchants are so much in the power of their government, are extremely cautious how they meddle with the affairs or differences between foreigners within their Empire, fearing that should they take any part therein, they would implicate themselves with their own government; Thus there can never be much assistance expected from them and the many difficulties of approaching the government in any other mode is extremely difficult and vexatious. It appears that the Citizens of the United States must rely on their own government to protect them when within the Empire of China against the violence of other nations who visit it and I expect <sup>(British)</sup> that our government have made a direct application to that of ~~Britain~~ for an explanation on this subject.

The opposition which was made to the conduct of Capt. Ratsy the last year I expected would have produced a more friendly and correct conduct on the part of the British Commanders who might be on this station this season, but in that expectation I have been disappointed.

In the month of August last, The Phaeton Frigate, Captain J. Wood arrived.



arrived at Macao and about the same time the Brig *Hibernia* of Philadelphia, two or three of the *Hibernia*'s men, when on shore after the pilot got intoxicated and enlisted to serve on board the *Phaeton* and were taken by the orders of Captain Wood; during this the Brig *Eutaw* of Baltimore arrived from Manila and brought over Capt. Cousins, the Doctor and a part of the crew, belonging to the English ship *Tellicherry* that had been wrecked on the coast of Lucania coming from Port Jackson, in Macao Roads. Capt. Cousins anxiously solicited the Captain of the *Hibernia* to bring three of the men that had come over on the *Eutaw* to Canton to which he objected, but on Captain Cousins urging his request, he consented for the men to come to Whampoa on the *Hibernia*. Soon after I received a letter from Captain Wood demanding the men to be given up; On the arrival of the *Hibernia* at Whampoa the three men were left at liberty to proceed wherever they pleased, they however said they were willing to see Capt. Woods agent at Canton and I accordingly sent my man to him with the men and they were told by the Agent that if they were <sup>(indian)</sup> willing to go on board the *Phaeton* he would ship them, if not they were at liberty to dispose of themselves.

On the 11<sup>th</sup> October Capt. Wood addressed me another letter demanding a mulatto man James on board the *Hibernia* as a deserter from H. B. Majesty's Army in reply I requested that the proper documents of the fact might be forwarded me and on the 28<sup>th</sup> October, Capt. Wood sent me two papers which were by him called affidavits tho' not declarations on oath nor had

had they even his signature when first sent me.

I now enclose copies of the letters passed between Capt Wood and myself which will fully explain the justice and propriety of my proceedings.

I will make no comments on the indecent language of Capt Woods letters, I consider them as addressed to my government and that a proper explanation will be required.

The ships Magdalen, Trident, Juno and Battic, were detained one day by Captain Wood but no further violence offered. The Hibernia passed in the night and I believe without being noticed and I expect took with her the Mulatto.

H. M. Ship, Phaeton Macao,

Sir,

15<sup>th</sup> August 1806.

The American Brig Hibernia having taken from this port three British seamen late belonging to the Ship Tellicherry, Cousins, master, on the 13<sup>th</sup> Instant and carried them with her to Whampoa.

I have to apply to you as an American Consul, hope that you will take such necessary steps that the men be immediately returned, you will have the goodness to have them given up, to my friend Cap. de Intosh until I have an opportunity of sending for them. You must be convinced by my forbearance last year, that I did not wish to be troublesome to the American trade, but I pledge you my honor if the men are not immediately given up, I will take such steps that will give the whole

whole of them at Whampoa a great deal of trouble which is by no means my wish.

I am, Sir,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Esq.  
American Consul,  
Canton.

Your M<sup>rs</sup> Ob<sup>d</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>  
(Signed) J. Wood.

American Consulate, Canton

Sir, (recd.)

August 19<sup>th</sup> 1806.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15<sup>th</sup> inst. delivered to me yesterday morning under cover of C. C. McIntosh Esquire.

I lost no time to gain information respecting the three British Seamen referred to in your letter and on application to the Supercargo of the *Hibernia*, he informed me that it was by the pressing solicitations of Capt. Cousins, that a passage was granted the men from Macao to Canton. The Supercargo went to the *Hibernia* yesterday from whence he returned last evening and advises me that two of the men had left the Brig and it was not known whether they had gone, the other one was sick on board. These circumstances I have communicated to C. C. McIntosh Esq. and have advised him that the man on board was at his disposal and, if the other two should be found in American vessels no obstructions would be given to his disposing of them in the way most agreeable to his wishes.

I beg to assure you, that I do not countenance the Masters or any persons attached to American vessels, in secreting or enticing  
The

Ed. Carrington —

American Consulate, Canton

August 19<sup>th</sup> 1866

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15<sup>th</sup> Inst. delivered to me yesterday morning under cover of C. C. McIntosh Esquire —

I lost no time to gain information respecting the three Portuguese Seamen referred to in your letter and on application to the Superfarga of the Suburma he informed me that it was by the pressing solicitation of Capt. Coombs, that a passage was granted the men from Macao to Canton — The Superfarga went to the Suburma yesterday from whence he returned last evening and advising me that two of the men had left the Brig and it was not known whether they had gone, the other one was still on board, These circumstances I have communicated to C. C. McIntosh Esq.

and have advised him that the man onboard was at his disposal and if the other two should be found in American Vessels no obstructing would be given to his disposing of them in the way most agreeable to his wishes—

I beg to assure you, that I do not condemn the Masters or any persons attached to American Vessels, in securing or enticing the Seamen belonging to ships of other Nations, and when there are complaints on this subject my utmost endeavors will be made to afford relief.

I improve this occasion to state to you that I have had frequent complaints made to me of the Imprisonment of American Seamen by the Commanders and Officers of H. B. Majesty's Ships— In some instances these acts have been committed even in the Port of

Center and within the territorial jurisdiction  
of this Empire!! Thus they have been peculiar  
alarms, dangerous and I believe without precedent

Of these transactions I have made full  
representation to my Government and I hope  
an amicable adjustment of these differences  
will take place between our respective  
Governments—

I receive with great satisfaction  
the testimony of your friendliness towards  
the American Trade and with pleasure  
anticipate that during your stay on this  
Station there will be no cause of complaint

Should you have any American  
Seamen impeded into the Service, I request  
you will have the goodness to grant them  
discharges— I am very respectfully,

Yours most ob. Servt.  
Edw. Carrington  
Wood Esq.  
Comm. of U.S. Ship Phoenix

Ed. Carrington -

American Consulate Canton

October 17. 1850

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11<sup>th</sup> Inst. —

I much regret the difference between your and Captain Morrisson's account of the circumstances respecting the three Protestants Seamen that came passengers on the *Thetis* from Macao, that I might be fully satisfied of the particulars I desired Mr. Otto the Surgeon to give them to me in writing which he has done a copy of which I now enclose to you, from this and the former statement of Mr. Otto, I believe that Captain Morrisson had no other motive in bringing the men from Macao than to alleviate the distresses of three unfortunate individuals no claim was ever made to the men by Cap<sup>t</sup> Morrisson, on the contrary your

your wishes respecting them were not obstructed

With respect to the American ~~latter~~ <sup>latter</sup> ~~latter~~ <sup>latter</sup> James now on board the ~~Hiburnia~~ <sup>Hiburnia</sup> whom you request may be given up as a deserter from H.B. ~~latter~~ <sup>latter</sup> ~~latter~~ <sup>latter</sup> Service, I have to request you will forward to this Office the documents of the fact of his having enlisted with the British Army, and should it appear, that he deserted therefrom before the expiration of the time for which he was engaged, no claim or protection will be given to him —

I have the honor to be

Sir  
Y<sup>r</sup> M<sup>o</sup>. Ob<sup>o</sup>. humble serv<sup>o</sup>

W<sup>o</sup>rd Esq<sup>o</sup>

Co<sup>o</sup> Com<sup>o</sup>dr  
U.S.A.

Commander of H.B. ~~latter~~ <sup>latter</sup> ~~latter~~ <sup>latter</sup> Service  
Ship<sup>o</sup> ~~latter~~ <sup>latter</sup> ~~latter~~ <sup>latter</sup> —



His Majesty's Ship Phaeton Chumpee 11<sup>th</sup> October 1806

Sir I am extremely sorry I have occasion of troubling you again on account of the Unwarrantable conduct of the Master of the Hibernia, the Man which he took up from here, late belonging to the Tillicherry, by your letter, he informed you they were taken up by request of Capt Cousins, he knew that my Boats were in search of them, the whole day, and were on board the Hibernia to Demand them, but were told they were not on board, and yet he concealed these Men, and carried them up to Whampoa, with a View of keeping them or putting them on board of other American Ships, he seems to have used every means in his power to induce British Subjects to desert from their King & Country at a time when it Demands the whole of their assistance, The whole of his Crew on his Arrival here, were British Subjects, Three of whom I have now on board the Phaeton, two of which he induced to desert from the Kings Transport, in the Mediterranean - I have now to apply to you for a Third James the Third (a <sup>mutineer</sup> who is now on board the Hibernia, and is a deserter from the Band of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot, which I have no doubt he has taken some pains to get -

I hope you will give directions to deliver him up, to prevent me from taking such further Steps, which would be unpleasant to me, Men like these should be punished in all Countries, I make no doubt it is frequently the case in American Ship being strictly overhauled, and perhaps roughly treated by British Envoys

I have the honor to be  
your humble servant

J Wood

This Majesty's Ship Phoenix! Chuenpee 28<sup>th</sup> Feb 1886

Sir I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours, and have sent by Mr Hockings the first Lieutenant two Affidavits, there is also another to the same purport, I do not send them by way of reply to Mr Otto's Statement, as I do not think it ~~worth~~ <sup>worth</sup> of notice.

I have no doubt when you peruse the enclosed Documents, and what Mr Hockings will point out to you, that you must be of the same opinion, as to my Boats being on board the Hibernia, they were there three or four times different, demanded and took two British Seamen who Mr Otto allows in his Statement that afterwards he says the Boats were not on board to demand British Subjects, as for Capt Morrison saying he took the three Men merely to alleviate their distresses, no British Subject can be distressed where a British Man of War is, they can demand food, clothing and a Passage whether their services are required or not, he took them for no other motive than I before stated to you, and as such a ~~means~~ <sup>means</sup> has been used in enticing & consensating British Subjects & refusing to give up deserters, I am sorry I am compelled to place the ships under my Directions in that situation that no ship will be allowed to pass without my strictly overhauling them, I were in hopes from my first application to you, it would have prevented me from being under the disagreeable necessity of doing so -

I have to observe if Mr Otto had made use of the impudent language to me, that he mentions in his Statement, if it was on the Wildest Mountain in America, I should have so far forgot the Plotted Situation that I should as to have Committed myself to have broke every bone in his Skin - beg you will be so good as to return the affidavit to Lieutenant Hockings

I have the Honor to be

Yours

I William Grudge am ready to make oath that Willson and Williams left the Malabar Transport at Messina, about the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> of March 1806 they worked on board of the English Brig Lucetena, and then went on board the Hibernia, Capt Morrison, being much distressed for Mandy at that time, he inticed them to leave the English Brig Lucetena, as to the Mulatto Man he enlisted in the 61<sup>st</sup> Regiment of Foot at Malta, and deserted from them at Messina and came on board the Hibernia where he was stowed away in the Fore hold for some time, it was at the time of General Craigs expedition that he deserted, He is about 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> of his age and between 19 or 20 years of age

George Lenson is a Scotsman

Wm Brailley, Carpenter, were born in London

I told Captain Morrison of the Hibernia when I shipped with him that I run away from the Mary Transport

William <sup>his</sup> X Grudge  
Mark

Witness

J. M. STONY

Captain Clerk

We William Read & Joseph R. Milnor do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original, compared by us — Given under our hands at Canton this 11. Nov. 1806 —

William Read  
J. R. Milnor

Thomas Williams, says, <sup>and was ready to make both that</sup> the Mullatto is a deserter from the "Regiment of Foot, he enlisted at Malta, but deserted from them at Sicily, when General Craig came from the Continent there were a Corporal and two Privates came on board the Hibernia to search for Deserters, Captain Morrison gave the Mullatto Ivan some money, and sent him on the Quarantine Ground, and said at the ~~same~~ time he was going " he would send a Boat for him when they were ready for sea, he returned on Board the second or third night, and was stowed away until the Ship went to sea, and did not sign articles for some time afterwards, If the Articles are overhauled, you will see against his name to have run ~~away~~ from the Hibernia for a Blind in case of being boarded by any Ship.

George Lemon is a Scotchman, and sailed from Philadelphia in the Hibernia

Wm Brairley, Carpenter, was born in London, remained there until about 8 years old, then went to Glasgow in Scotland and remained there until about 12 years old when he went to America and Stopped until he came out in the Hibernia, he is not named in America, but has got an American protection

Thos Williams

Wm Brairley

J. M. MOONY

Captain Clerk

We William Read and Joseph R. Milnor  
do hereby certify the within to be a true  
copy of the original compared by us.  
The words "and am ready to make oath  
that" being underlined in the original,  
and the words "same" and "away" being first  
crossed in this copy —

Given under our hands  
at Canton this 10th Nov, 1886  
William Read  
J. R. Milnor

enclosed in Mr. G. Cap:  
Wood's letter of Oct 28 1886  
to Ed: Carrington.

Canton 8<sup>th</sup> November

Sir

I request you will return on  
on the receipt of this, the two affidavits,  
which were inclosed in Capt Wood Letter  
you, respecting some men on board y<sup>r</sup>.

Very respectfully

I am Sir

your very humble

Servant

Robt Shilling

— Carrington Esq

American Consul General  
Nov 3 8<sup>33</sup> 1880

Sir,

The two papers enclosed in Captain  
Hood's letter addressed to me on the 28<sup>th</sup> ult. are  
and which are called affidavits. They do not  
appear to be declarations on oath, I think  
of consequence to place with my government,  
that they may be fully acquainted with  
the vague pretensions made use of by the  
Commanders of U.S. Merchant Ships to  
detain the citizens and commerce of the  
United States of America —

I have the honor to be

Sir

R. Hocking Esq	}	Y <sup>r</sup> M <sup>o</sup> . of Govt
Lt. of U.S. Merchant		Edw. Carrington
Ship & Factors		
Canton		

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Phaeton Chumpee 10<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1806

Sir

I have this moment received a copy of a very Impertinent Letter from you to Lieutenant Hockings, which I could suppose impossible to be written by a Person, who should fill the exalted Station as Consul to the United States of America refusing to give up the Affidavits which I forwarded to you, to prove that the Man claimed was a deserter from His Britannic Majesty's Service, therefore, as you have taken the American Consulship upon yourself, and refusing to give up the Affidavits which I requested you to return to Lieutenant Hockings, you will answer to your own Government for the consequences that might result from it, as I am determined that no American Ship whatever, shall sail until the deserter and Papers are ~~given up~~ returned to me, it's been far from my wish, even to have distressed Citizens or Commerce of the United States of America, as you have presumed I have said in your Letter. I want no American whatever; but British Subjects & Deserters from His Majesty's Service, I am determined to have

your Obedt Servant  
Signed G. Hood ~



Sir,

Since my arrival in London  
pursuant with my orders, I have called  
twice at your House, more immediately  
to converse with you on the topic of Capt.<sup>W</sup>  
Woody letter which inclosed the Affidavit  
of <sup>Engo</sup> English Seamen late of the Kibernia,  
on the subject of the deserters from His Majesty's  
61<sup>th</sup> Regiment and now onboard the Kibernia.

These desertions I am sensible must  
remove all doubts as to the Fact, but since  
I have not been able to see you, I take  
the further trouble to acquaint you by letter,  
that Captain Woods being determined to  
use all practicable means to obtain  
such of His Majesty's Subjects as may  
be under Foreign Flags, that you will

will please to issue orders, to the Master, of  
all American Ships leaving this Port to  
bring too (whether by night or day) aboard  
of all Ship Phacton in order to admit  
of their being vented failing which, Capt. W.  
Wood authorizing me to add, he will be  
reluctantly obliged to use concave means

(without date)  
No 9 Rob: Stockings  
to Ed: Carrington.  
Communicates  
Cap: Wood's determination  
to stop Am: vessels till  
British Deserter are  
given up.

I am  
Yours most truly  
Robt Stockings  
St. H. & H. Ship  
Phacton

— Carrington Esq

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Thetion Chumpee 14<sup>th</sup>  
November 1806

Sir I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11<sup>th</sup> Instant, with the enclosed Papers, and as you have so great a wish to forward them to your Government, I have enclosed them with my signature, as the Men have declared positively to me that the Mullatto, is a deserter from the 61<sup>st</sup> Regiment, and that Capt Morrison & Mr Otto both know it.

As to my forwarding to you the Documents of the time of his enlisting, and for what period of time he enlisted to serve in the British Army, there is no fixed time for their servitude, they enlist for Life - you are perfectly acquainted that the War Office, or the Adjutant General of that Army, do not make their returns to me, I am surprised you should require such thing the three men which I have on board, and the Mullatto Man, were enticed on board the Hibernia, nearly at the same time, and you know Sir, that none of these four Men came from America in the Brig, I am astonished that you should persist in detaining a Deserter from His Majesty's Service, Britannic

I fully acquainted you of my determination in my former Letter, until the Man is given up, I shall abide most strictly by it,

As to your assertions in your letter to Mr Hodgkins of my wishing to distress the Citizens of Commerce of the United States of America, I am convinced that no Commander of any American Ship, both this and the last year, that has been boarded by the Boats of His Majesty's Ship under my Command, that will not declare that it is totally without foundation, As to the Mullatto Man, I would not keep such a fellow as that in my Ship, but it is my duty to demand him as a Deserter, and I will have him

I am Obediently yours

Wood

American Consulate ~~London~~  
Nov. 11. 1856

Sir/

This morning, I received your letter of  
yesterday's date.

In my letter addressed to you on the 17th  
I gave an answer to yours of the 11th of the same month  
And there the honor ~~rests~~, in the respect to the  
American ~~citizen~~ James now on board the *Hibernia*,  
whom you request may be paid up as a deserter.  
From H. B. ~~attorney's~~ source, I have to request  
you will forward to this Office, the documents  
of the fact of his having entered with the British  
Army and should it appear that he deserted  
therefrom before the expiration of the term for  
which he was engaged no claim or protection  
will be given to him! This I then and still  
consider as the only and proper answer I was or  
am authorized to make, In reply to which I  
am

on the 10th ulto you transmitted some two papers which were represented as Affidavits & requesting me to act upon them; these papers were not certified to be on oath - They are no Affidavits, they do not state the precise time the man called James entered with the Army nor the time he deserted. This they do not show that any claim can be made to him by the Commanders of R.B. Magister's Ship.

Should proper and satisfactory documents be forwarded to me the same facilities will be rendered as have before been manifested -

The two papers enclosed to me I wished to give to my Government, but as you appear solicitous for their return I now enclose them I have taken certified copies of them which I consider will be satisfactory to my Government but will thank you to favor me with copies under your signature -

I am Sir

your most obedient  
Humble Servt

Edw. Cunningham  
C. A. U. S. A.

I Wood Esq<sup>r</sup>

Commander of H. B. Sloop

Ship Phoenix

~~Cat~~

Ship Boarder whampoa 20<sup>th</sup> Dec 1906

Sir /

I have to inform you that on the evening of the 19<sup>th</sup> inst near the Boca Tigris and within the waters of a neutral state the Boarding officer of H.B.M. Ship Phatton Captain Wood - Impressed a seaman from my ship by the name of William Bryant who entered with me in New York as an American Citizen, but by some accident he lost his protection I have to request you sir in your official capacity as Consul and Commercial Agent for the United States to demand that my man be restored to me. For admitting the position of Captain Wood that men found without protections are considered as British Subjects yet it can never be admitted by neutrals that a Belligerent has a right to stop, search, or disturb neutrals in anyway ~~within their waters~~ is a principal well laid down in the Law of Nations

that even ~~English~~ are held sacred within the waters  
of a Neutral—

I have the honor to be

Respectfully,  
Sir

Very Att. Servant,

Isaac Chauncey  
Isaac Chauncey

Edward Livingston Esq.  
Consul & Commercial agent  
for the U. S. at Canton



Copy

Private Ship Beaver Whampoa 26<sup>th</sup> December  
1806

Sir/

Your Boarding officer on the 19<sup>th</sup> Inst took from me a Seaman by the name of William Bryant who shipped with me as an American Citizen in July last and is on the Role d'Equipage as such but by his own account in a state of intoxication a few nights prior to our leaving the United States he lost his protection and was not sufficiently himself before he was sent aboard to reflect that another was necessary I shall not attempt to discuss the legality of Impresing men or even searching a Neutral Vessel within the waters of a Neutral State. That Point I leave to be settled between our two governments, I only advert to the point in question - altho in your Education has been Military yet you must know sufficiently of Commerce and the nature of carrying on to know that the Merchant allows for his ships men barely sufficient to navigate them and that the loss of one

seaman out of the crew of a small ship is most sensibly felt particularly in Asiatic Voyages where the crews of ships are frequently reduced by sickness or death and where it is out of the power of the Master to replace them with others -

I feel confident from the known disposition of the British officers generally to cultivate harmony with those Nations with whom they are at peace that after you have taken into view all the circumstances of the case that you will have no hesitation in directing that my man be restored to me again - Under that impression

I have the honour to be

Most Respectfully

Sir

Yours Obedt H Servant

James Chauncey

John Wood Esq.

Captain of H.B.M. Ship's Chaiton  
and senior officer on the China  
Station

Master of the American

Ship Beaver

Capt

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Phœbe  
Chumpee 26<sup>th</sup> Decr 1806

Sir/

I have this moment received your  
letter of the 20<sup>th</sup> Inst. respecting the Seaman James  
Briant - I have to observe he was recognized the moment  
he came on board by a Townsman from Ayr in Scotland  
which he dare not deny and that he left the slave  
ship George at Charleston in May 1806

Therefore under these  
circumstances it is entirely out of my power to give  
him up -

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Most Obedt. Humble Servt

Isaac Chauncy Esq  
American Ship Beaver  
Whampoa

(Signed) J. Wood

H. M. Ship, Phoenix Macao

15<sup>th</sup> August 1806

Sir

The American Brig Hibernia having taken from this port three British seamen late belonging to the Ship Tellicherry, Cousins Master, on the 13<sup>th</sup> Instant and carried them with her to Whampoo —

I have to apply to you as an American Consul, hope that you will take such necessary steps that the men be immediately returned, you will have the goodness to have them given up to my friend Cap<sup>t</sup> W. H. H. H. untill I have an opportunity of sending for them, you must be convinced by my forbearance last year, that I did not wish to be troublesome to the American Trade, but I pledge you my Honor if the men are not immediately given up. I will take

such steps that will give the whole  
of them at least a great deal  
of trouble which is by no means  
my wish

I am  
Sir

your most  
Humble Servant

— E. J. Wood  
American Consul

Wood

Canton

N<sup>o</sup>. 1

August 14. 1896.

J. Wood, Captain of  
the Phaeton, to Ed:  
Garrington, American  
Consul at Canton.

requires the delivering up  
of some British Sailors.

MemorandumCanton 30<sup>th</sup> December 1886

Sir /

On the evening of the 19<sup>th</sup> Inst I had the notification to be brought too and boarded by an officer from H. B. M. ship Phantom laying at Cheungsee near the Boca Tapis who after examining my papers and men's protections he took with him a seaman by the name of William Bragante who contended with me in July last at New York as an American Citizen but by some accident lost his protection - I remonstrated with the officer as to the propriety of taking men from me within the Harbour of a Neutral. He told me that he was only executing his orders. I therefore thought it most prudent to submit to what I could not prevent. and to write to the Captain of the Phantom and to the Consul on the subject and when the business was properly represented I had no doubt but my man would be restored to me - However I was deceived in my conjecture for you will perceive by Captain Woods' answer

to my letter that the man was recognized as a British subject - I should not have submitted tamely to search and detention within the waters of a Neutral had it not been for the interests of my Employer for if Captain Wood had thought proper to take six instead of one man the ship must have lain at whampoa until accident could have supplied the deficiency of the crew

I enclose for your information copy's of my letters to Captain Wood and Mr. Cornington together with Captain Wood's answer:

~~I have the honor to be~~

Very Respectfully

Sir

Your Obedt & Devt

Esac Chauncey

Master of the Ship Beaver  
of New York

Humble

James Maddison  
Secretary State  
Washington

American Consulate Canton

December 26. 1856

Samuel Snow Esquire

Consul of the United States of America,  
for the City of Canton in China,

Sir,

I have the honor to  
acknowledge the receipt of your letter of  
the 5<sup>th</sup> April. I was gratified to learn that my several  
communications to you had arrived safe  
to hand.

I have now the honor to advise you  
that altho' I used my utmost endeavour to  
present to the Chinese Government a Representa-  
tion of the Conduct of Capt. Ratsey towards  
the American Citizens within this Empire  
I was unable to do it. — The Hong  
Kong



The Hong merchants are so much in the power of their Government, are extremely cautious how they meddle with the affairs or differences between Foreigners within their Empire, fearing that should they take any part therein, they would implicate themselves with their own Government, Thus there can never be much assistance expected from them and the manner of approaching the Government in any other mode is extremely difficult and vexatious - It appears that the citizens of the United States must rely on their own Government to protect them while within the Empire of China against the violence of other Nations who visit it and I expect that our Government have made a direct application to that of British for an explanation on this subject.

The opposition which was made to the conduct of Capt. Ratusky the last year,

expected, would have produced a more friendly and correct conduct on the part of the British Commanders who might be on this Station this season, but in that expectation I have been disappointed. —

In the month of August last, the Phaeton Frigate, Captain J. Wood arrived at Macao and about the same time the Brig, Hibernia of Philadelphia, two or three of the Hibernia's men, when on shore after the Pilot got intoxicated and insisted to serve on board the Phaeton and were taken by the order of Captain Wood, during this the Brig, Eutaw, <sup>of Baltimore</sup> arrived from Manila and brought over Capt. Pouring, the Doctor and a part of the crew belonging to the English Ship, Tullishaw, that had been wrecked on the coast of Luzon, coming from Port Jackson, in Macao Roads. Capt. Pouring anxiously solicited the Captain of the Hibernia to bring three of the men that

that had come over on the Eutaw, to fenton  
to which he objected, but on Captain Bausing  
urging his request, he consented for the men  
to come to Whampoa on the Hibernia -

Soon after I received a letter from Captain  
Wood demanding the men to be given up;

on the arrival of the Hibernia at Wham-  
-poa the three men were left at liberty to  
proceed wherever they pleas'd, they however  
said they were willing to see Capt. Wood's  
Agent at fenton and I accordingly sent  
my man to him with the men and they  
were told by the Agent that if they were  
willing to go onboard the Phaeton he  
would ship them, if not they were at liberty  
to dispose of themselves -

On the 11<sup>th</sup> October, Capt. Wood  
addres'd me another letter demanding  
a Mullatto man James onboard the

Hibernia as a deserter from H.B. Maginty's Army, in reply I requested that the proper documents of the fact might be forwarded me, and on the 28th October Capt Wood sent me two papers which were by him called affidavits tho' not declarating on Oath, nor had they even his signature when first sent me —

I now enclose copies of the letters pass'd between Capt Wood and myself, which will fully explain the justness and propriety of my proceedings —

I will make no comments on the indecent language of Capt Wood's letters I consider them as address'd to my Government, and that a proper explanation will be required —

The Ship Magdalen, Trident,  
Jno

Junas and Battie, were detained one day by Captain Wood, but no further violence offered. The *Hebernia* passed in the Night and I believe without being noticed and I expect took with her the *Mullatto* -)

I believe that the Chiefs of the Factories have no authority of the Naval Commanders of their Stations, I am told here that it is the case -

I inclose a Return of American Vessels entering and clearing at this Port from January to July last -

I have the honor to be  
very respectfully  
Sir,

Your most obt. Servant,  
Ed. Carrington

13 Copies of Papers inclosed  
and return of ships

Providence 3<sup>d</sup> June 1804

Hon<sup>ble</sup> James Madison Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Secretary of State

Sir,

Enclosed I have the honor to forward to you a letter under date of the 20<sup>th</sup> November last with sundry papers; a Return of American Vessels entered & cleared at the Port of Canton between the Months of January & July 1800. These enclosures came to hand from Mr. Carrington some little time since, but owing to my absence from home have lain by till now. I have not taken copies of them presuming they will reach you in safety. —

I have the honor to be  
very Respectfully  
Sir, your humble Servant  
Samuel Snow

E. B. Hall

American Consulate Canton,

April 19. 1897.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge  
the receipt of your letter, covering a communication  
appointing me Consul of the U. States, at this Port.  
In conformity to the Laws of the U. States, I must  
enclose the Bond required by the Consular Act.

I have had frequent occasion  
to transmit to my predecessor, representations  
of violence offered to the Citizens and Vessels  
of the U. States, when within the jurisdiction  
of this Empire, by British Ships of War; these  
outrages still exist; His Britannic Majesty's  
Ship Lion, Captain Robert Rolley, has for some  
weeks past, been stationed a short distance  
below the Pooa Tigris and there exercising  
the

The authority of examining the American  
Vessels and imprisoning their seamen.

A few days since, this ship sent her  
boat to Whampoa and forcibly entered the  
American ship Eclipse of Boston and carried  
off the Chief Mate of that ship, on application  
for his discharge. Capt. W. Rolley gave me the  
inclosed answer —

I have never been able to induce  
this Government to interpose in these affairs, &  
I think no measure can be had on their  
doing it. — If these outrages are continued,  
I am extremely apprehensive they will  
be attended with serious consequences, &  
it is the determination of the Captain of  
the American Vessels to repel by force, any  
attempt in future, to imprison their seamen  
when within this Empire. + End

The Coast of China and particularly  
the



entrance to this Port, have for a long time been infested by China Ladrones or Pirates, in very alarming and considerable forces, hitherto they have only succeeded in capturing China and Macao Merchant Vessels, and Small Boats, a short time since the Boat of an English Ship, which had been on shore at Macao for a Pilot, in returning on board the ship, in Macao Roads, was captured by one of these Pirates, the Officer and Crew, are now prisoners and will not be liberated without ransom.

The American Vessels should be very cautious in permitting any China Vessels or Boats, along the coast or at the Entrance of the River, to approach them - The Navigation, from Sea to Macao Roads being easy, there is little occasion for Pilots, except for the River, which are obtained at Macao.

No Vessels are permitted to receive Pilots for the River, unless they have on board some

Some cargo, or the special permission  
of the Grand Hoops of Canton to obtain  
this permission, the rebels are generally  
detained a long time in the case (Road)  
thus it is advisable that the merchants  
should always put on board their ships  
board either, some articles of mer-  
chandise. —

19 April 1867  
Edward Carrington 19 April  
1867.

Copy to Mr. Madison

I have the honor to be  
Sir,  
very respectfully  
Your most Obedient  
Ed Carrington

Honble James Madison  
Secretary State  
of the United States

Extracts from the Report of the

Feb. 14. 1867

Sir,

I had the honor to address you under date the 19<sup>th</sup> of March last.

I have now to advise you of the capture, in Macao Roads, of the steamer *Luzon*, of the Baltimore, William Nicholas Master, by the *Albatross*, and crew of His Britannic Majesty's Ship *Albatross*, commanded by Lieut. Wm. King, and of the death of Captain Nicholas, who was shot by the *Albatross*, during the capture of the *Luzon*. For the particulars of the circumstances, the *Luzon* has to refer to the deposition of James Stewart, one of her crew, which I have the honor to now enclose. This deposition is the only information, I have been able to obtain (and which I could rely on) of the circumstances and occurrences on board the *Luzon*, everything which Captain Nicholas told to Mr. J. Wilkes and

and George W. Middle, two American Gentlemen who were at Macao at the time the Schooner arrived, and to whom Captain Nichol applied for aid and assistance in his business, which corresponds with the deposition of J. Stevens.

Messrs. Wilcox and Middle have depend to the consideration that paper between them and Captain Nichol, and to the circumstances of the Capture of the Schooner, which is financed by them, to Messrs. Smith & Buchanan at Baltimore, who are part Owners in the Topy.

I have understood, that the main reason out of the Topy, before her Capture, by the Command of the Diana, reported to him, that the said Topy had committed acts of Piracy on the Coast of South America, and which induced Secretary Kimpthorn to attack, and Capture that Vessel.

Immediately after the Capture, the American Gentlemen then in Macao, communicated their name to the Governor and Disembarked.

of them, they declined taking any cognizance of the Capture, as not being within their jurisdiction.

As soon as I had learnt of the capture, I desired Mr. Wilcocks to act in my behalf, as might be advisable, he in consequence addressed a letter to Capt. Peller, a copy of which is inclosed, together with the answer by Lieut. Kemphorn -

It was my intention to have applied to the officers of the Chinese Government, for their interposition in the Capture, but they have so little knowledge of the Law which governs the European and American Nations, are so very cautious of interfering in disputes between foreigners, and the difficulty of communicating with them, have induced me to believe it would be more advisable, to leave the matter to the entire management of the Government of the United States -

It is my intention, that James, Stevens shall embark on some of the first Vessels for America from

him and from Messrs. Smith & Buchanan, more minute particulars, doubtless can be learnt, than what I am able to communicate —

The *Tokag* remains in custody of her captors, and will probably be sent to Bombay during this month — It has been reported, that the specie she had onboard has been landed, that the Copper is sold and transhipped to another English Vessel, which I apprehend to be true —

I inclose the deposition of Capt. John Brown & others, respecting the imprisonment of five men from the *Belesamer*, and a copy of my letter to Capt. Pellier on that subject — The *Belesamer* has sailed for Bombay and carried with her the five men — I also inclose two letters rec<sup>d</sup> from Capt. Pellier; they will advise how much the American Citizens and their Commerce, are annoyed by the British Ships of War on this Station, —

I have the honor to inclose

you a return of the American Vessels  
Clearing at this Port to the 30 June 1897.

I have the honor to be

Sir

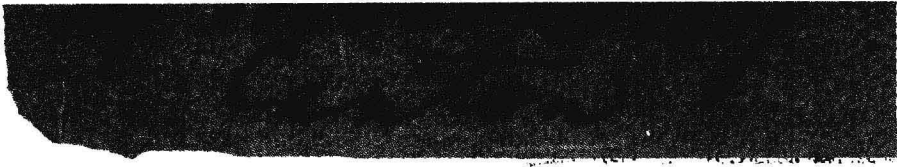
your most ob<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Edw Cunningham

Counsel U.S.

James Madison Esq

Secretary of State  
of the United States

  
Mrs. Carrington 16 Nov  
1807  
violent outrages committed  
by the British officers in the  
particulars in the affairs of  
the Lopsie of Baltimore



Canton 12.<sup>th</sup> March 1807

Sir- I am just favoured with your letter re-  
lative to a seaman by the name of Duncan  
having been taken out of the American  
Ship Eliza at Whampoa & have to  
acquaint you in reply, it was done by  
my order, he being a British subject  
and a deserter from His Majesty's Service.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Wm. P. Parington Esq.  
Consul. U. S. A  
at Canton

your very obedient  
Wm. P. Parington

(American Consulate Canton)

On this eleventh day of November in the year  
 of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven  
 Before me Edward Cammington Consul of the United States  
 of America at Canton, personally appeared James  
 Strong and being duly sworn according to law  
 on this oath said, That on or about the 25<sup>th</sup> day  
 of January 1806 he then appeared sailed in the  
 Schooner Lopez of Baltimore Commanded by William  
 Nichols, from said Port of Baltimore bound on  
 a trading voyage on the West Coast of America,  
 That the said Schooner on or about the 25<sup>th</sup>  
 day of July arrived at St. Mary's on the West Coast  
 of South America, ~~the said Schooner~~ was  
 watered and prepared for trading on the Coast  
 That she stayed three days at St. Mary's during  
 which time she lost her best bower anchor,  
 The said Schooner next arrived at Concepcion,  
 Bay, where the boat was sent ashore with the  
 Vessel's Papers for the purpose of procuring a fresh  
 minty, which, the Commandant refused to give

unless the Schooner came nearer to the harbour. The  
 Boat returned, the Commandant kept, one of the  
 Vessels Papers. This appeared to be the Sea Letter,  
 the Schooner then sailed for Guayaquil where she arrived  
 on or about the 3rd day of August 1806 and in two days  
 after sailed for Arica and arrived there about the  
 11th day of the same month, on the same day she left  
 went ashore to procure water and provisions and was  
 treated politely, promised everything he wanted and  
 stayed ashore during the night next morning the  
 Captain sent a Pilot onboard the Schooner to bring her  
 in under the fort, he being assured by the Commandant  
 that there was nothing to fear, as there was no guns  
 mounted in the Fort, the next day the Boat was  
 sent ashore for water with about 14 men, whilst  
 they were filling water, the Captain & Commandant  
 came onboard the Schooner, the Commandant exam-  
 ined our people and told Capt. Nichols he had  
 nothing to fear - Capt. N. and the Commandant  
 returned ashore, after their return, the Captain  
 was put under guard in the Commandants house  
 and the men seized and put into the fort or prison,  
 the night following thirty guns were mounted in  
 the Fort, which appeared to fire on the Schooner,

if <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>unwilling</sup> ~~unwilling~~ to get underway, on the following morning a boat came off to the Schooner man'd with Spaniards with a linguist, who informed the mate of the Lopez that the people must all go on shore, for, stating with their protestations to swear that they were Americans, six men were sent in the boat, the Spaniards desired to remain onboard, but the mate being suspicious of them, sent them all on shore with the six men, on their arrival on shore they were put in prison, the فرماندار, then told Capt. Nichols if the mate would come on shore, they should have everything they wanted.

The Captain wrote to the mate to come on shore immediately - the فرماندار then took the man that was to carry the letter into the Port and show him all the preparations that were made and gave him to understand that if the mate did not come on shore in 15 or 20 minutes or if the Schooner attempted to get underway, the Fort would fire on her, the bearer of the letter, this appeared, then went onboard of the schooner the mate being much alarmed at the conduct of the Spaniards got underway immediately.

an run out of the harbour, under a heavy fire from  
 the fort, when running out of the harbour, the Schooner  
 met a Spanish Boat with nine men, which was  
 detained? till they should hear further from  
 Captain Nichols; - In the evening the Schooner's  
 boat, and four of her men came off to the Schooner,  
 with a linguist, with an order from Capt. Nichols  
 specifying that certain goods to amount of about  
 five thousand dollars, be sent onshore as a ransom  
 for him and his people - the next morning the  
 goods were sent in the Spanish boat that had  
 been detained with the four men, that came  
 off with the linguist, the Schooner, boat and the  
 nine Spaniards were detained aboard; Capt. Nichols  
 was informed that the Schooner would  
 proceed to Montevideo where he would find  
 her in case he was liberated - The Schooner then  
 sailed for Montevideo and the day after their  
 arrival, Capt. Nichols with his men joined the  
 Schooner bringing with them the water Cask taken  
 onshore at Suva, - At Montevideo the Schooner  
 lay about seven days and sold about seven  
 thousand dollars of goods for which Spanish

Dollars were received - Sailed from Mossam to  
 and arrived at Eli the same day - saw two ships lying  
 at anchor. one of them fired a gun and hoisted  
 her sail, the Topaz hauled her wind and beat  
 up to Moscon, where she arrived in about seven  
 days, there she traded for about sixty tons of  
 Copper, for which payment was made in goods  
 and Dollars - The Topaz lay at Moscon about  
 twenty days and then sailed for Kilkien, where  
 she arrived in about twenty days passage; the  
 Topaz on her way to Kilkien touched at Mossam  
 so where she traded for some old Silver and  
 Dollars - At Kilkien an Agreement was made  
 to sell goods to amount of about fourteen thousand  
 Dollars to be delivered in fifteen days, when the  
 money was to be ready, in the meantime the  
 Schooner sailed down the coast to Pisco, where  
 the Boat was sent on shore with the Viper, Papey  
 for the purpose of procuring some refreshments -  
 the Commandant kept the Papey and sent  
 the boat off to the Schooner saying that she  
 must come nearer into the harbour, and she  
 should

Should have everything she wanted - Captain  
Nichols being alarmed at this conduct detained  
a small vessel and sent in word to the commandant,  
that if he did not return the Schooner Papers  
the small vessel that was detained would be de-  
stroyed, the Schooner Papers were returned,  
Captain Nichols then liberated the small vessel de-  
tained and made a present to her Captain  
and afterwarily traded with him, the  
Captain of the small vessel, for an Anchor  
for the amount of which the Captain gave to  
Captain Nichols a receipt, - The Topaz then  
beat up to Kitter, and arrived within the  
time specified in the agreement for the sale  
before concluded - On the way to Kitter, the  
Topaz touched at two small Ports, at one of  
which, she traded to a small amount, At  
Kitter, the Surgeon of the Schooner was drowned  
in attempting to swim on shore - The Topaz  
remained four or five days at Kitter, and  
having completed the agreement as before  
mentioned, she sailed from thence along  
the Coast, touched at a great number of Ports

and sold many goods for which payment was received in old silver, and dollars, in the course of which time nothing of consequence occurred;

On the nineteenth day of May, 1807 the Topaz arrived at Monte Christo, the same day the Commandant came onboard and bought goods, to the amount of about five hundred dollars, and told Capt<sup>n</sup> Nichols that he might come on shore and that he had nothing to fear —

The next day the Topaz' boat was sent on shore with the mate and about fifteen men for the purpose of trading; on their arrival on shore they were attacked by the Spaniards and ten men, with the mate taken prisoners and one man killed, the remainder of the men escaped with the boat and arrived onboard; after the arrival of the boat onboard, Capt<sup>n</sup> Nichols sent a letter to the Commandant informing him that he would ransom the mate & people the Commandant answered that he could not give them up until he received orders from,



From the Chief Commandant, the Topaz waited  
 two days in hopes of recovering the note and  
 people but could effect nothing - The Topaz  
 then got underway and when beating out of  
 the harbour, two vessels were discovered lying  
 at anchor near the land, as the Topaz neared  
 them they proved to be Spanish, Lieutenant  
 the Topaz fired a gun, the Captain of each of said  
 vessels came aboard the Topaz, Capt. Nichols  
 related to the said Captains the circumstances  
 that had taken place at Monte Christo and  
 that he should detain them the said Captains  
 till the Topaz's men were returned - At the  
 same proposition was taken of said two vessels  
 it was nearly dark, and the Topaz had no Colours  
 flying - The men who were sent aboard the  
 said two vessels had strict orders from Capt.  
 Nichols not to plunder the smallest thing  
 on penalty of a forfeiture of their whole wages  
 The next morning the Topaz carried the said  
 two vessels into Monte Christo and brought  
 them to an anchor, when running in, the

Topaz sent a gun to the land and hoisted a white  
 flag forward and an English Ensign aft,  
 Capt. Nichols sent in word to the Commandant  
 that the Topaz was an English Privateer & wished  
 to exchange prisoners with him as soon as  
 possible, the Commandant gave the same  
 answer as before, Capt. Nichols wrote a second  
 time and the letter was returned, the bearer  
 of the letter said he saw the Topaz people  
 under guard on their way to the next town -

Capt. Nichols immediately sent a man on shore  
 with fifty dollars for the mate, the family &  
 the two vessels were restored, afterwards Capt.  
 Nichols purchased from them and a butcher, a  
~~few~~ some twelve two blocks, table salt, &  
 some stuff to pay the Schooner, Dicks with for  
 which article Capt. Nichols paid the prices  
 demanded in goods and received a receipt  
 from the captains of said vessels, which was  
 witnessed by the Doctor of the Topaz. The  
 next morning the Captains of said two Spanish  
 vessels came onboard and purchased goods  
 of Capt. Nichols to the amount of four or

five hundred dollars, for which they paid out the same day; the Tokag sailed for the Galapagos Islands, where she remained about three days, got some refreshments and caught a few turtles.

The Tokag again sailed for the main landed at about two or three o'clock but could not trade.

On or about the 20th day June 1807 the Tokag took her departure from the high land of Macao and arrived and anchored in Macao Roads on or about the 15th day of August of the present year. On the passage from South America to Macao, Captain Nichols told this Deponent that the Tokag had onboard about fifty thousand dollars in dollars, five hundred dollars in gold, about ten thousand dollars in old silver, about sixty tons of copper, besides a part of the outward cargo, that he expected the copper would sell in Canton (forty thousand) dollars. That on the day the Tokag arrived in Macao Roads a boat from the English Brig Diana boarded the

the Lopez and the officer of said Brig examined  
 the Schooner's Papers and Seamen's Protection and  
 found the men all protected - the officer then  
 left the Schooner - Captain, Nichols, went  
 ashore, on his return found a number of the  
 Lopez's men intoxicated; the next morning  
 the Gunner and a number of the men were  
 intoxicated; the Gunner was very insolent  
 and behaved in such a manner that Capt<sup>l</sup> Nichols  
 told him the Gunner, that he was no  
 longer an Officer onboard the Lopez (the Gunner  
 was then acting as Chief Mate) and at the  
 same time Capt Nichols told the people not to  
 obey him, the Gunner answered that he cared  
 not for him, Capt Nichols, or his vessel, that  
 that was the vessel, pointing at the Brig Deana,  
 for his money - Soon after the Gunner sent  
 a letter to the Capt of the Deana by Chinese  
 Sanpan, telling the Captain of the Deana  
 that there were four Englishmen onboard  
 the Lopez that would wish to enter onboard  
 the Deana, immediately a boat from the

Diana came onboard the Topaz, the officer of the  
 Diana demanded the four men mentioned in the  
 Gunner Letter, The four men including the  
 Gunner gave themselves up to the officer -  
 the officer then demanded their wages which  
 Capt. Nichol objected to pay - Capt. Nichol  
 soon after told his men that all who were  
 Englishmen to go on the larboard side of the  
 Vessel and all the Americans to remain on the  
 Starboard side, and he would pay the  
 Englishmen their wages - Samuel Lloyd  
 the Gunner, James Daniel John Brown & John  
 Copley Seaman went on the larboard side  
 and Captain Nichol paid them their  
 wages, the said four men then went into  
 the Diana's Boat and went onboard the Diana,  
 after the four men had got onboard the Diana,  
 they (as this Deponent very believe) informed  
 the Captain of the Diana that there were  
 two Irishmen onboard the Topaz, the Diana's  
 Boat came onboard the Topaz and carried

the two men (reported as this appears believing by the Gunner) onboard the Diana —

At this time it was concluded by Captain by Captain Nichols to carry the Topaz into the Lyra and as she was getting underway for that purpose, saw two boats coming from the Diana, which, Captain Nichols said he supposed were coming after more men, as they approached, the Topaz Capt. Nichols hailed them and told them ~~to keep~~ that if they attempted to come onboard he would fire into their boats — The Boats still approached, the Captain of the Diana in the first Boat attempted to board the Topaz on the larboard quarter, the boat was beat off, the other boat then came on the starboard quarter and fired into the Topaz with their small arms, at the same time the Capt. of the Diana came up again on the larboard quarter and attacked the Topaz when Capt. Nichols was shot as he attempted to go forward

The people from the two Boats, then boarded the Schooner and took possession of her -

All the people belonging to the Topy, were carried onboard the Diana, - This apparant remained onboard the Diana about three Days, he was then sent onboard the English Ship, of War the Bellone where he remained about six days, from the said Bellone he was sent onboard the English Ship, of War Phaulon, for examination, from whence he made his escape and arrived in Canton,

Signed / James <sup>his</sup> Stevens  
Signed in the presence of Mark

Signed James Eleckrich  
J. B. Garrison

Sworn as above before me

This 11<sup>th</sup> Day of Nov. 3 1857.

E. C. Carrington

Consul U.S.A.

A True Copy of  
The Original -

E. C. Carrington

Consul U.S.A.

Macao August 16<sup>th</sup>, 1857.

To. Please Esq.

Commander of His Britannic

Majesty's Ship Phoenix,

Sir

I think it proper to inform you as Senior officer of His Britannic Majesty's Ship on this Station, that I am duly empowered and authorized by Edward Barrington Esquire Consul in China, of the United States of America, to act in his behalf in everything that appertains or relates to the Schooner Topaz of Baltimore and her Cargo, lately taken possession of in Macao Roads by the officers and crew of His B. M. Ship Diana and to add, that I am in consequence ready to receive said Vessel and Cargo, in trust until a judicial decision is had thereon or to take charge of any of the American Seamen belonging to said Vessel you may think proper to liberate.

I am respectfully

Sir

your mo. ob. Serv.

Signed / James S. Wilcox



th,  
Indiana Aug<sup>t</sup> 18. 1807

Sir,

Capt<sup>n</sup> Belew has inclosed me your letter to him of the 16<sup>th</sup> instant, relative to the Schooner Topaz - He has desired me to answer it and say to you, that he does not wish to enter into any correspondence on the occasion as he considers it wholly my affair; I can have no objection to deliver to you the private effects, such as Books, Cloaths, & the property of the late Master and Mate on your giving me a receipt

for them,

I am Sir

your O<sup>b</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Sepia W. Humphreys

- Wilkes Barre  
Mass

To  
The Consul of the United States  
of America  
at Canton

His Majesty's Ship Thetis  
Whampoa. 4<sup>th</sup> October 1867.

I am to inform you that ~~last~~  
yesterday the Master of the Ship True American,  
now Master of the Ship General Clarkson,  
at Whampoa, gave a bill on a house  
in London for 164 Dollars, to an English  
man now on board the Thetis, which  
he did as having no money with him—  
on this bill being presented to the said  
master a few days back he refused to  
pay it on some sinister excuse, which  
fully proved to me his duplicity and  
illiberate conduct—To enforce the payment

if this lawful bill can be done. I took  
 the rest from him which I offered to  
 give back on his paying it, but which  
 he also refused - On sending up my  
 Boat to inspect stores from the British  
 Ship's Stores the Agents again to  
 inspect the Bill, and in the event of  
 not being paid, payment to take by  
 order out of the Ship, which was resisted  
 by an armed force of 100 men from the  
 Merchant Vessels of the United States  
 on an agreed signal being made from  
 one of the Ships, the Master of which  
 had the audacity to style himself the  
 Commadore, I cannot take this in any  
 other light than an open declaration  
 of hostilities, and which I shall find  
 myself, contrary to my wishes, obliged  
 to resist in such a way as to put a  
 stop to, if again repeated - I enclose  
 you the Bill given by the Master of  
 the Ship General Clarkson and which  
 I am fully assured you will see the  
 propriety of his paying, on which his  
 two others shall be returned him - You  
 must be convinced that during my stay

in China the greatest attention has been paid to the American protest, and as Mr. Baker has said on the subject, I shall be sorry to act contrary to this principle, but in the event of the bill in question not being passed, as well as the danger of the other taken out of the Bill, I shall enforce the payment of them by coming up to Whampoa with two hundred men, then taking possession of the ship, the Fleet and act as the circumstances may require. It will be painful to me to see the harmony and good will that by the recent treaty presents to be between the two Countries disturbed, by the Decisions and Unpleasantness only consist of one of these subjects, for in no other light can I conceive the conduct of Mr. Corbett. I also have to mention that no ship shall sail or come up the river without my taking out part of their crew, after I have received your answer to this letter, only it is favorable to the adjustment of this misunderstanding. I shall

copy

expect your answer within 10 days  
after the receipt of this in the mean time

I have the honor to be

for

Your most obedient  
servant

Wm. W. Parsons Fellow  
Captain of U. S. Army  
Hartford

American Consulate Canton

October 7<sup>th</sup> 1897

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 4<sup>th</sup> instant, which I received this morning, on Captain Conklin's reaching Canton he represented to me the conversation & occurrence, that took place in Macao Roads between you and him, on the subject of the Bill of Exchange,

That you had detained two of his men, and requested me to write to you for them, which it was my intention to have done on the 4<sup>th</sup>, but the unexpected appearance of your Boat at Whampoa, to enforce more men out of Captain Conklin's ship, prevented my doing it. — Captain Conklin says, "he gave two Bills of the same tenor and date, and although but one now appears, it is probable the other is sent forward to its address" — unless one of them is produced under protest at the place to which it is directed, for non payment, there can be no demand set up against

the

the Doctor. - I return the Bill which you enclosed to me, and I have no hesitation in saying it with much due honor, as its being presented to the Doctor. It appears from this statement, that you can have no just claim to the two men taken out of the Ship *Senk Clarkson*, and I request you will cause them to be returned to that Ship, as soon as you have an opportunity. - If they are put on board any American Vessel bound to whampoa, it will be sufficient.

On the 17<sup>th</sup> August I addressed a letter to (Captain) Bastard of U.S. Ship *Bellone*, accompanied by the Declaration of Capt<sup>m</sup> Brown & two other persons, proving that four of the men taken out of the *Belesar* were Native Citizens of the United States of America, and requesting their release, Capt<sup>m</sup> Bastard in his reply expressed his surprise that I should apply for men that had not even the smallest pretensions of Americans, altho' the proof I furnished him was complete, and which I now enclose to you, and as Senior Officer of this Station,

request you will cause the four men named in the Declarations to be returned; they are unquestionably, native Citizens of the United States, and there can be no justifiable pretensions for detaining them—

Capt. Briggs of the Ship John & James has represented to me, that Capt. Barland, a few days since, took out of said ship one of his men who had an American Protection, I do not know the reasons assigned for this act, and I trust as the man has a Protection, you will cause him to be returned to Capt. Briggs— The wages or share due the man taken out of the Belisarius, (for whom I am unable at this time to procure evidence of his being an American Citizen, / are by his written contract with the Owners, one fourth, payable in Canton and the other three fourths in Boston, after the safe arrival of the proceeds of the voyage; Capt. Brown says, at this time



time he cannot determine the amount of the  
share or wages, but as soon as it is done, each  
man's proportion will be paid to himself,  
or their lawful representative, conformable to  
the aforesaid contract -

I have the honor to be

Very,

your Obedt Servt

Edmund

To P. B. Pellet Esquire,

Commander of H. M. Majesty's

Ship, Phaeton -

Proced in E. C. Cunningham  
14 Nov 1807

To E. Carrington Esquire

Consul of the United States of America  
at Canton.

Proctor Chamberlain  
9th October 1867

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th Instant, which I received this morning;—in answer to the first paragraph of which, I beg leave to mention that the two men taken out of the General Clarkson are Swedes, which Nation is at present in strict alliance with Great Britain, and whose support we are at this moment engaged in, consequently they can no longer be considered as subjects of a Neutral Power, and of course have every right to engage in the common cause. —

In reply to the second paragraph of your letter, I cannot sufficiently express my astonishment at the low artifice resorted to by Mr Corblier to evade the Payment of the Bill, the subject of the present discussion; nor can I for a moment suppose that you can be so little conversant with Mercantile

Yours faithfully,  
Proctor Chamberlain

limitations, in which the greatest precision  
 is required and generally observed, as to attach  
 the smallest credit to the statement of Mr.  
 Conklin, with respect to his having given  
 two Bills of the same tenor and date -  
 without his having been particularly so spe-  
 cified in both. - I cannot consistent with  
 my duty withdraw my support to the Claim  
 of the Man, particularly on an evasion so  
 frivolous as that adduced by Mr. Conklin  
 in relation of which, I have administered  
 an official contradicting Mr. C's assertion  
 which I have the honor to enclose you. -  
 - to Bill if not paid. I shall keep by me  
 and enclose to the Committee of Lloyd with a  
 statement of the whole proceeding, and an  
 exposure of Captain Conklin's shameful conduct  
 which if it undoes no other purpose I trust  
 it will prevent any Ship which he may command  
 being insured by them. - As I know it is  
 a standing Rule there never to underwrite ~~any~~  
~~Ship~~ ~~Commanded~~ by a man who has so  
 grossly forfeited his Veracity as Mr. Conklin  
 has done. - In answer to the third para-  
 -graph of your Ltr. respecting the Man  
 taken out of the "Pondarous", this being  
 American, and not wishing to continue an

He

the Service, is a sufficient inducement for me not to take any further notice about these Wajis, and of course it will rest with His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, whether he chooses to give them up on your representation, which I am unable to do, as they have no Protections.

Captain Pastore of course showed me your address to him, (and his answer to it was dictated by me). I shall be happy to carry any representation from you to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, who I am sure will do every justice to the Illus Claims.

The man taken out of the John (and James), so completely contradicts his being an American by his Dialect, that it is absolutely impossible to take him for any thing but an Irishman.

I must now call your attention to the claim of a British Laman on board my Ship, by the name of Williamson, who was put overboard last year out of the American Ship Albatross, Commanded by Captain Williamson, who had four months wages due for his services on board that Ship, amounting to the sum of 58 Dollars, which he was prevented getting at the time by the sudden departure of the Albatross, he being taken out of her in the night at Chusan. I should think there can be no difficulty in the adjustment of this claim.

As

as the ~~Asia~~ is now at Whampoa with the ~~same~~ Commander. I must beg to decline the honor of entering into an Epistolary Correspondence with you on this subject, but to assure <sup>you</sup> of my determination on insisting on the payment of the Men & Wages for their Services on board the True American and ~~Asia~~ - it had just come to my knowledge, that the Captains & Supercargo of the American Ships have laid the business before Officers of the Chinese Government. It is my intention to appeal to them for satisfaction on the part of the Seamen which if not attained I do again repeat to you my unalterable determination not to suffer a Ship to pass up, to or from Whampoa, without taking out some Men from each. - Had my remembrance of the 11<sup>th</sup> instant operated to the adjustment of these Accounts the two ~~pieces~~ should have immediately been returned to the General Clarkson, as therein mentioned but since they have thought proper to appeal to so high an Authority I must beg to withdraw that promise.

Melrose C. Carver  
Nov 14 1867

I have the honor to be  
Your most Obedient Humble  
Servant  
Frederick Bastard Fellow  
Capt of U. S. M. S.  
Thetis

Mr. Bishop La Bellone

Lyons, August 21<sup>st</sup>

1897

Sir,

In answer to your letter of 17<sup>th</sup> instant forwarded me by Mr. Wilcock, with the two Documents, which I enclose. I am astonished you should take upon you to demand from us, having entered in a sailing voyage as you say, to all interests and purposes as liable to the regulations it bears whether sailors or soldiers especially after the shameful extortion and piracy, which are come to light by the detection of the Topsy schooner when by the Capt. own writing it appears that there ~~were~~ <sup>are</sup> nearly all Englishmen or Irishmen, and as they confess themselves the Protection was brought for a couple of Dollars in American & that there here who have not even the smallest Protection as Americans should be regarded the given up instead of which, as it is not my intention to comply with the demand I repeat you will find good enough here.

The cargo is sold and the shares distributed  
to land the amount of these 5 men <sup>wages</sup>  
brought in order that they may have  
what is their due - should it not be paid  
I shall be under the necessity of taking  
something out of the ship to that value  
which would be both unpleasant & hurt  
needless -

Capt. Peller of the Phaedon having  
taken two of these men from the  
expresses me today that in his opinion  
with the men be restored.

I have the honour to  
remain Sir

Yours Obedient Servant  
John Bacton  
To Edward Canby Esq. Capt. Peller's Liberator  
American Consul  
Canton

P.S. I have certificate from the Captain of the Phaedon  
alleging the claims of the men as having  
performed their agreement & for as possible  
and a promise from the Captain to settle the  
payment of their wages as much as he is able

I George Ramsay Do hereby make oath  
that Mr. Conklin late Master of the Ship  
The American never gave me more than one  
Pier for one hundred and four Dollars  
addressed to Mr. Valard Sampson & Sharp  
of London in consideration for my services on  
board the aforesaid Ship between the 1<sup>st</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup>  
1804 and the 13<sup>th</sup> of November 1805 nor to my  
knowledge did he ever give one to any other person  
on any account.

George Ramsay  
Master -

Sworn before me  
on board the Ship  
Phoenix Chuanpin  
late this 9<sup>th</sup> day of  
Oct. 1807

Forroll: Nas tano Fellow  
Capt - - -



Boston March 29. 1868

Mr. L. Smith of Buchanan

Sir:

The enclosed account of the transactions  
on board the schooner, Topaz, was had from a person  
whose name is Stevens - this man went out in the  
schooner as a common sailor, but after the Chief  
Mate was lost on the Coast, he was put in, as  
Second Mate, and officiated as such, when the Topaz  
was taken possession of - Stevens remained on board  
and was to return in one of the Southern ships - Should  
he not have arrived, it will be interesting to you to  
have this detail - We hope soon to hear of the arrival  
of the Bingham; tho' she had not begun to load on  
29<sup>th</sup> November - We are

Y<sup>r</sup> respectful servant  
Sam<sup>l</sup> S. Menden



Year	Amount	Particulars	Value in Dollars
1860	10,101	10,101	10,101
1861	12,510	12,510	12,510
1862	14,268	14,268	14,268
1863	15,503	15,503	15,503
1864	17,512	17,512	17,512
1865	18,250	18,250	18,250
1866	19,050	19,050	19,050
1867	20,000	20,000	20,000
1868	21,000	21,000	21,000
1869	22,000	22,000	22,000
1870	23,000	23,000	23,000
1871	24,000	24,000	24,000
1872	25,000	25,000	25,000
1873	26,000	26,000	26,000
1874	27,000	27,000	27,000
1875	28,000	28,000	28,000
1876	29,000	29,000	29,000
1877	30,000	30,000	30,000
1878	31,000	31,000	31,000
1879	32,000	32,000	32,000
1880	33,000	33,000	33,000
1881	34,000	34,000	34,000
1882	35,000	35,000	35,000
1883	36,000	36,000	36,000
1884	37,000	37,000	37,000
1885	38,000	38,000	38,000
1886	39,000	39,000	39,000
1887	40,000	40,000	40,000
1888	41,000	41,000	41,000
1889	42,000	42,000	42,000
1890	43,000	43,000	43,000
1891	44,000	44,000	44,000
1892	45,000	45,000	45,000
1893	46,000	46,000	46,000
1894	47,000	47,000	47,000
1895	48,000	48,000	48,000
1896	49,000	49,000	49,000
1897	50,000	50,000	50,000
1898	51,000	51,000	51,000
1899	52,000	52,000	52,000
1900	53,000	53,000	53,000
1901	54,000	54,000	54,000
1902	55,000	55,000	55,000
1903	56,000	56,000	56,000
1904	57,000	57,000	57,000
1905	58,000	58,000	58,000
1906	59,000	59,000	59,000
1907	60,000	60,000	60,000
1908	61,000	61,000	61,000
1909	62,000	62,000	62,000
1910	63,000	63,000	63,000
1911	64,000	64,000	64,000
1912	65,000	65,000	65,000
1913	66,000	66,000	66,000
1914	67,000	67,000	67,000
1915	68,000	68,000	68,000
1916	69,000	69,000	69,000
1917	70,000	70,000	70,000
1918	71,000	71,000	71,000
1919	72,000	72,000	72,000
1920	73,000	73,000	73,000
1921	74,000	74,000	74,000
1922	75,000	75,000	75,000
1923	76,000	76,000	76,000
1924	77,000	77,000	77,000
1925	78,000	78,000	78,000
1926	79,000	79,000	79,000
1927	80,000	80,000	80,000
1928	81,000	81,000	81,000
1929	82,000	82,000	82,000
1930	83,000	83,000	83,000
1931	84,000	84,000	84,000
1932	85,000	85,000	85,000
1933	86,000	86,000	86,000
1934	87,000	87,000	87,000
1935	88,000	88,000	88,000
1936	89,000	89,000	89,000
1937	90,000	90,000	90,000
1938	91,000	91,000	91,000
1939	92,000	92,000	92,000
1940	93,000	93,000	93,000
1941	94,000	94,000	94,000
1942	95,000	95,000	95,000
1943	96,000	96,000	96,000
1944	97,000	97,000	97,000
1945	98,000	98,000	98,000
1946	99,000	99,000	99,000
1947	100,000	100,000	100,000
1948	101,000	101,000	101,000
1949	102,000	102,000	102,000
1950	103,000	103,000	103,000
1951	104,000	104,000	104,000
1952	105,000	105,000	105,000
1953	106,000	106,000	106,000
1954	107,000	107,000	107,000
1955	108,000	108,000	108,000
1956	109,000	109,000	109,000
1957	110,000	110,000	110,000
1958	111,000	111,000	111,000
1959	112,000	112,000	112,000
1960	113,000	113,000	113,000
1961	114,000	114,000	114,000
1962	115,000	115,000	115,000
1963	116,000	116,000	116,000
1964	117,000	117,000	117,000
1965	118,000	118,000	118,000
1966	119,000	119,000	119,000
1967	120,000	120,000	120,000
1968	121,000	121,000	121,000
1969	122,000	122,000	122,000
1970	123,000	123,000	123,000
1971	124,000	124,000	124,000
1972	125,000	125,000	125,000
1973	126,000	126,000	126,000
1974	127,000	127,000	127,000
1975	128,000	128,000	128,000
1976	129,000	129,000	129,000
1977	130,000	130,000	130,000
1978	131,000	131,000	131,000
1979	132,000	132,000	132,000
1980	133,000	133,000	133,000
1981	134,000	134,000	134,000
1982	135,000	135,000	135,000
1983	136,000	136,000	136,000
1984	137,000	137,000	137,000
1985	138,000	138,000	138,000
1986	139,000	139,000	139,000
1987	140,000	140,000	140,000
1988	141,000	141,000	141,000
1989	142,000	142,000	142,000
1990	143,000	143,000	143,000
1991	144,000	144,000	144,000
1992	145,000	145,000	145,000
1993	146,000	146,000	146,000
1994	147,000	147,000	147,000
1995	148,000	148,000	148,000
1996	149,000	149,000	149,000
1997	150,000	150,000	150,000
1998	151,000	151,000	151,000
1999	152,000	152,000	152,000
2000	153,000	153,000	153,000
2001	154,000	154,000	154,000
2002	155,000	155,000	155,000
2003	156,000	156,000	156,000
2004	157,000	157,000	157,000
2005	158,000	158,000	158,000
2006	159,000	159,000	159,000
2007	160,000	160,000	160,000
2008	161,000	161,000	161,000
2009	162,000	162,000	162,000
2010	163,000	163,000	163,000
2011	164,000	164,000	164,000
2012	165,000	165,000	165,000
2013	166,000	166,000	166,000
2014	167,000	167,000	167,000
2015	168,000	168,000	168,000
2016	169,000	169,000	169,000
2017	170,000	170,000	170,000
2018	171,000	171,000	171,000
2019	172,000	172,000	172,000
2020	173,000	173,000	173,000
2021	174,000	174,000	174,000
2022	175,000	175,000	175,000
2023	176,000	176,000	176,000
2024	177,000	177,000	177,000
2025	178,000	178,000	178,000
2026	179,000	179,000	179,000
2027	180,000	180,000	180,000
2028	181,000	181,000	181,000
2029	182,000	182,000	182,000
2030	183,000	183,000	183,000
2031	184,000	184,000	184,000
2032	185,000	185,000	185,000
2033	186,000	186,000	186,000
2034	187,000	187,000	187,000
2035	188,000	188,000	188,000
2036	189,000	189,000	189,000
2037	190,000	190,000	190,000
2038	191,000	191,000	191,000
2039	192,000	192,000	192,000
2040	193,000	193,000	193,000
2041	194,000	194,000	194,000
2042	195,000	195,000	195,000
2043	196,000	196,000	196,000
2044	197,000	197,000	197,000
2045	198,000	198,000	198,000
2046	199,000	199,000	199,000
2047	200,000	200,000	200,000
2048	201,000	201,000	201,000
2049	202,000	202,000	202,000
2050	203,000	203,000	203,000
2051	204,000	204,000	204,000
2052	205,000	205,000	205,000
2053	206,000	206,000	206,000
2054	207,000	207,000	207,000
2055	208,000	208,000	208,000
2056	209,000	209,000	209,000
2057	210,000	210,000	210,000
2058	211,000	211,000	211,000
2059	212,000	212,000	212,000
2060	213,000	213,000	213,000
2061	214,000	214,000	214,000
2062	215,000	215,000	215,000
2063	216,000	216,000	216,000
2064	217,000	217,000	217,000
2065	218,000	218,000	218,000
2066	219,000	219,000	219,000
2067	220,000	220,000	220,000
2068	221,000	221,000	221,000
2069	222,000	222,000	222,000
2070	223,000	223,000	223,000
2071	224,000	224,000	224,000
2072	225,000	225,000	225,000
2073	226,000	226,000	226,000
2074	227,000	227,000	227,000
2075	228,000	228,000	228,000
2076	229,000	229,000	229,000
2077	230,000	230,000	230,000
2078	231,000	231,000	231,000
2079	232,000	232,000	232,000
2080	233,000	233,000	233,000
2081	234,000	234,000	234,000
2082	235,000	235,000	235,000
2083	236,000	236,000	236,000
2084	237,000	237,000	237,0

[illegible][illegible]

Imports of Goods from the 21 Ports, 1872 to 1899									
Year	Month	Day	Port	Goods	Value	Weight	Quantity	Remarks	Signature
1872	January	24	Shanghai	Opium	100,000	100,000	100,000	Opium	...
1873	February	15	Shanghai	Opium	120,000	120,000	120,000	Opium	...
1874	March	10	Shanghai	Opium	150,000	150,000	150,000	Opium	...
1875	April	5	Shanghai	Opium	180,000	180,000	180,000	Opium	...
1876	May	1	Shanghai	Opium	200,000	200,000	200,000	Opium	...
1877	June	1	Shanghai	Opium	220,000	220,000	220,000	Opium	...
1878	July	1	Shanghai	Opium	240,000	240,000	240,000	Opium	...
1879	August	1	Shanghai	Opium	260,000	260,000	260,000	Opium	...
1880	September	1	Shanghai	Opium	280,000	280,000	280,000	Opium	...
1881	October	1	Shanghai	Opium	300,000	300,000	300,000	Opium	...
1882	November	1	Shanghai	Opium	320,000	320,000	320,000	Opium	...
1883	December	1	Shanghai	Opium	340,000	340,000	340,000	Opium	...
1884	January	1	Shanghai	Opium	360,000	360,000	360,000	Opium	...
1885	February	1	Shanghai	Opium	380,000	380,000	380,000	Opium	...
1886	March	1	Shanghai	Opium	400,000	400,000	400,000	Opium	...
1887	April	1	Shanghai	Opium	420,000	420,000	420,000	Opium	...
1888	May	1	Shanghai	Opium	440,000	440,000	440,000	Opium	...
1889	June	1	Shanghai	Opium	460,000	460,000	460,000	Opium	...
1890	July	1	Shanghai	Opium	480,000	480,000	480,000	Opium	...
1891	August	1	Shanghai	Opium	500,000	500,000	500,000	Opium	...
1892	September	1	Shanghai	Opium	520,000	520,000	520,000	Opium	...
1893	October	1	Shanghai	Opium	540,000	540,000	540,000	Opium	...
1894	November	1	Shanghai	Opium	560,000	560,000	560,000	Opium	...
1895	December	1	Shanghai	Opium	580,000	580,000	580,000	Opium	...
1896	January	1	Shanghai	Opium	600,000	600,000	600,000	Opium	...
1897	February	1	Shanghai	Opium	620,000	620,000	620,000	Opium	...
1898	March	1	Shanghai	Opium	640,000	640,000	640,000	Opium	...
1899	April	1	Shanghai	Opium	660,000	660,000	660,000	Opium	...

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A Return of American Vessels

as to	Month of Arrival		Names of Vessels	Names of Commanders
812	December	20 <sup>th</sup>	Brig New Hazard	Page
813	January	22 <sup>nd</sup>	Ship Catharine	William Buchanan
"	"	28 <sup>th</sup>	" Beaver	Cornelius Smith
"	"	28 <sup>th</sup>	" Hunter	William M. Rogers
"	"	30 <sup>th</sup>	" America	Andrew Mathew
"	February	15 <sup>th</sup>	" Levant	Thomas Root
"	"	15 <sup>th</sup>	" C. Cain	Jonathan Minkins
"	"	15 <sup>th</sup>	" Isabella	William F. Davis
"	"	15 <sup>th</sup>	" Leticia Byrd	Thomas
"	"	26 <sup>th</sup>	" Meridian	Amasa Jordan
"	March	23 <sup>rd</sup>	" Pennsylvania	William Smith
"	"	28 <sup>th</sup>	" Albatross	Smith
"	May	12 <sup>th</sup>	Brig Brutus	Nathaniel
"	November	23 <sup>rd</sup>	Schooner Lydia	Nathaniel
Ship Ann see the following return				

表格局部(1)

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Ships entered cleared condemned and				
and arrived within	Days	Names of owners	Ports clearance from	Place touching
182	Joseph B. Proprietors	Boston	N. P. Coast 1/2 1/2	
187	Company of Merchants	ditto	ditto	
187	John Jacob Astor	New York	ditto	
296	Don H. & Wm Rogers	Boston	Marquesas Is.	
493	Minturn & Champlain	New York	ditto	
264	Perrins & Co	Legation to (ship)	Sandwich Is.	
280	A. Minskoff & B. P. Horner	Sandwich Is.	direct	
209	Boarman & Pope	ditto	direct	
175	Jonathan Minskoff & M. N. Davis	ditto	direct	
377	Estate of David Woodward	Boston	Batavia & Mac	
290	William Palmer & B. P. McLean	Marquesas Is.	San Juan Is.	
165	Minskoff & Davis	Sandwich Is.	direct	
190	Gardner & Co	Kauai & Ha	Sandwich Is.	
86	J. S. Milver & B. P. McLean	Marquesas Is.	San Juan Is.	

表格局部(2)

Dead and Remaining at The Port of Canton										
Placed	Number of Scurvy	Deceased	Healed	Still Sick	Sea Sick	Remained Sick	Recovered	Discharged	Remained	Returned
St. Constantine	24	"	0916	3198	1729	662	3012	1797	"	"
St. Constantine	30	"	24289	4824	293	348	3820	1071	"	"
St. Constantine	30	"	25600	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
St. Constantine	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	2863	"	"
St. Constantine	35	"	"	"	"	"	"	204	"	"
St. Constantine	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	254	4800	"
St. Constantine	28	"	"	"	"	"	"	2895	"	"
St. Constantine	26	"	"	"	"	"	"	1915	"	"
St. Constantine	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	1421	"	"
St. Constantine	24	95000	1363	"	"	"	"	"	"	1274
St. Constantine	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	1745	"	"
St. Constantine	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	1022	"	"
St. Constantine	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	2450	"	"
St. Constantine	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	1100	"	"

表格局部(3)

[illegible]

表格局部(4)



Date	Particulars	Amount	Balance	Particulars	Amount	Balance
1812	January 1st	100.00	100.00	1813	January 1st	100.00
1813	February 1st	50.00	50.00	1814	February 1st	50.00
1814	March 1st	25.00	25.00	1815	March 1st	25.00
1815	April 1st	10.00	10.00	1816	April 1st	10.00
1816	May 1st	5.00	5.00	1817	May 1st	5.00
1817	June 1st	2.50	2.50	1818	June 1st	2.50
1818	July 1st	1.25	1.25	1819	July 1st	1.25
1819	August 1st	0.62	0.62	1820	August 1st	0.62
1820	September 1st	0.31	0.31	1821	September 1st	0.31
1821	October 1st	0.15	0.15	1822	October 1st	0.15
1822	November 1st	0.07	0.07	1823	November 1st	0.07
1823	December 1st	0.03	0.03	1824	December 1st	0.03
1824	January 1st	0.01	0.01	1825	January 1st	0.01
1825	February 1st	0.00	0.00	1826	February 1st	0.00
1826	March 1st	0.00	0.00	1827	March 1st	0.00
1827	April 1st	0.00	0.00	1828	April 1st	0.00
1828	May 1st	0.00	0.00	1829	May 1st	0.00
1829	June 1st	0.00	0.00	1830	June 1st	0.00
1830	July 1st	0.00	0.00	1831	July 1st	0.00
1831	August 1st	0.00	0.00	1832	August 1st	0.00
1832	September 1st	0.00	0.00	1833	September 1st	0.00
1833	October 1st	0.00	0.00	1834	October 1st	0.00
1834	November 1st	0.00	0.00	1835	November 1st	0.00
1835	December 1st	0.00	0.00	1836	December 1st	0.00
1836	January 1st	0.00	0.00	1837	January 1st	0.00
1837	February 1st	0.00	0.00	1838	February 1st	0.00
1838	March 1st	0.00	0.00	1839	March 1st	0.00
1839	April 1st	0.00	0.00	1840	April 1st	0.00
1840	May 1st	0.00	0.00	1841	May 1st	0.00
1841	June 1st	0.00	0.00	1842	June 1st	0.00
1842	July 1st	0.00	0.00	1843	July 1st	0.00
1843	August 1st	0.00	0.00	1844	August 1st	0.00
1844	September 1st	0.00	0.00	1845	September 1st	0.00
1845	October 1st	0.00	0.00	1846	October 1st	0.00
1846	November 1st	0.00	0.00	1847	November 1st	0.00
1847	December 1st	0.00	0.00	1848	December 1st	0.00
1848	January 1st	0.00	0.00	1849	January 1st	0.00
1849	February 1st	0.00	0.00	1850	February 1st	0.00
1850	March 1st	0.00	0.00	1851	March 1st	0.00
1851	April 1st	0.00	0.00	1852	April 1st	0.00
1852	May 1st	0.00	0.00	1853	May 1st	0.00
1853	June 1st	0.00	0.00	1854	June 1st	0.00
1854	July 1st	0.00	0.00	1855	July 1st	0.00
1855	August 1st	0.00	0.00	1856	August 1st	0.00
1856	September 1st	0.00	0.00	1857	September 1st	0.00
1857	October 1st	0.00	0.00	1858	October 1st	0.00
1858	November 1st	0.00	0.00	1859	November 1st	0.00
1859	December 1st	0.00	0.00	1860	December 1st	0.00

Date & Month of Arrival			Name of Vessel	Name of Commodore
1812	December	20 <sup>th</sup>	Brig New Hazard	Nye
1813	January	22 <sup>nd</sup>	Shp. Catharine	William Bladen
"	"	20 <sup>th</sup>	" Beaver	Cornelius Soble
"	"	28 <sup>th</sup>	" Hunter	Wm M Rogus
"	"	30 <sup>th</sup>	" America	Marion Patton
"	February	15 <sup>th</sup>	" Levant	Thomas Poole
"	"	15	" Cain	Jonathan Winthrop
"	"	15	" Isabella	William H Davis
"	"	15	" Lelia Byrd	Thomas
"	"	26	" Mercurius	Amasa Jordan
"	March	23 <sup>d</sup>	" Pennsylvania Packet	William Lewis
"	"	28 <sup>th</sup>	" Albatross	Smith
"	May	13 <sup>th</sup>	Brig Brutus	Nathaniel Dorr
"	November	23 <sup>rd</sup>	Schooner Lydia	Nathaniel Dorr
Ships Arr. See the following Return				

表格局部(1)

American Vessels entered cleared Border.			
Line	Names of Vessels	Ports	Places
		Cleared from	For service at
282		Boston	1217 Coast of America
287	Company of Merchants	ditto	ditto & Sandwich Islands
427	John Jacob Astor	New York	ditto & ditto
296	Don H <sup>o</sup> & W <sup>o</sup> Rogers	Boston	Marquisas Islands
493	Mintime Chapman	New York	ditto
264.	Parkins H <sup>o</sup>	Coguenbo (Hilli)	Sandwich Islands
280	Amoship B P Howe	Sandwich Islands	direct
209	Boarman & Pope	ditto	direct
175	Jonathan Manship & W <sup>o</sup> Davis	ditto	direct
377	Estate of David Woodward	Boston	Batavia & Madras
298	William Maud & B. Mico	Marquisas Isles	Lincau Isle
165	Manship & Davis	Sandwich Isles	direct
190	Garcen H <sup>o</sup>	Manchattan	Sandwich Islands
86	J. S. Mico & W <sup>o</sup> B. Wilkins	Marquisas Isles	Lincau Isle

表格局部(2)

received & remaining at the Port of Canton											
Number of vessels	Ships	Steam ships	Sailing ships	Small boats	Rowing boats	Canoes	Boats of other kind	Boats of other kind	Boats of other kind	Boats of other kind	Boats of other kind
24	"	0916	3198	1729	662	3012	1797	"	"	"	123,700 92,300
30	"	24,289	4824	2933	48	3820	1871	"	"	"	"
30	"	25,000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24	"	"	"	"	"	"	3863	"	"	"	136,325 134,200
35	"	"	"	"	"	"	204	"	"	"	180,215 379,900
15	"	"	"	"	"	"	254	4000	"	"	"
28	"	"	"	"	"	"	2895	"	"	"	"
26	"	"	"	"	"	"	1950	"	"	"	"
20	"	"	"	"	"	"	1121	"	"	"	"
24	45,000	1363	"	"	"	"	"	"	1274	7 6	"
22	"	"	"	"	"	"	1745	"	"	"	"
20	"	"	"	"	"	"	1023	"	"	"	"
15	"	"	"	"	"	"	2450	"	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	"	"	"	1100	"	"	"	"

表格局部(3)

Port of Canton from the 20 <sup>th</sup> December 1812 To 13 <sup>th</sup> May 1813.				Remarks	Time of Sailing	When Bound
				1 Kid culham out on a trial of 4 p.m. 2		
	123,700	93,300	30,400	30,400 lbs. of tea The United States } 29,600 lbs. of tea } 227 1/2 cwt of 6 lb tea leaves } Condemned in March 1814	1813 April 22 <sup>nd</sup>	Apportioned
	"	"	"	Laying at Whampoa Feb'y. 1815	1814 March 17 <sup>th</sup>	Apportioned
	136,325	104,200	32,125	32,125 lbs. of tea } 30,400 lbs. of tea } 1,725 lbs. of tea } Capt. Thos. G. Smith's report of 4 March 1814	1813 April 22 <sup>nd</sup>	Apportioned
	150,215	117,998	32,217	Laying at Whampoa in Feb'y. 1815	1813 April 22 <sup>nd</sup>	Apportioned
	"	"	"	Laying at Whampoa Feb'y. 1815	1813 April 22 <sup>nd</sup>	Apportioned
	"	"	"	On a assorted cargo procured for the U.S. at Canton	1813 April 22 <sup>nd</sup>	Apportioned
	"	"	"	On a assorted cargo procured for the U.S. at Canton	1813 April 22 <sup>nd</sup>	Apportioned
	"	"	"	Laying at Whampoa in Feb'y. 1815	1813 April 22 <sup>nd</sup>	Apportioned
7	6	"	"	Condemned in November 1814	1813 May 8 <sup>th</sup>	Apportioned
	"	"	"	Arrived at Macao in May, 1814	1813 April 22 <sup>nd</sup>	Apportioned
	"	"	"	Cargo procured for Sandwich Isles	1813 April 22 <sup>nd</sup>	Apportioned
	"	"	"	Laying at Whampoa in Feb'y. 1815	1813 April 22 <sup>nd</sup>	Apportioned
	"	"	"	Laying at Whampoa in Feb'y. 1815	1813 April 22 <sup>nd</sup>	Apportioned
				Canton 3 <sup>rd</sup> February 1815		
				136,110 lbs		
				bound for the U.S. of America		

### 表格局部(4)

American Consulate Canton April 1844.

I, J. B. McLeods, Consul for the United States of America at the Port of Canton &c, do hereby acknowledge to have received from Robert Bruce Esq. Commandant of His Britannic Majesty Ship Doris, the persons whose names are contained in the following list, composing the Officers Crew and Passengers late of the American Ship Hunter of Boston, prisoners of War on board of His B.M. Ship Doris the said persons having been given upon Parole, not to serve in arms against Great Britain during the "War & Peace" until exchanged.

<u>Seamen.</u>	George Napier	Richard Fenner
Samuel Hibbard	Miss Corser	John F. Towne
Edw. Burtway	John Whitney	Wm Rogers. Capt.
James Lovell	John Smith	Levi Hancock
John Child	William F. Dow	John R. Cooper 2 <sup>d</sup>
Melvin Thayer	Jacob Nelson	<u>Passengers.</u>
John Garam	George Bleist	George Smith
Charles Hillogg	Joseph L. May	Edw. Hooper
Abel Pratt	Samuel Jones	Joseph Ford
Joseph W. Homan	Heidi Beane	

Twenty seven in all

Copy.

American Consulate Canton April 18th 1841  
 I, J. B. C. M. M., Consul for the United  
 States of America at the Port of Canton do hereby acknowledge to have received from  
 Robert O'Brien Esq. Commandant of His Britannic  
 Majesty's Ship Doris the persons whose names  
 are contained in the following list, composing  
 the officers, crew, and passengers late of the  
 American Ship Hunter of Boston, previous  
 to their board of His B. M. Ship Doris the  
 said persons having been given up on parole,  
 not to serve in arms against Great Britain  
 during the "Present War" until exchanged.

Seamen

Samuel Hubbard.	George Papeley	Archib. Beane
F. A. Bortney.	Rich. Cochrane	John F. Towne
James Lovell	John Whitney	Richard Pearce
John Child	John Smith	Wm. Rogers Capt.
Melora Thayer	William J. Donnan	Francis M.
John Gardner	Jacob Nelson	John B. Cooper 2d
Charles Kellogg	George Bleish	Passengers
Abel Pratt	Stephen Lilley	George Smith
Joseph Thomas	Samuel Jones	H. Hooper
Twenty seven in all.		Joseph Ford



American Consulate Canton April 1864  
 J. B. C. Wilcocks, Consul for the United States  
 of America at the Port of Canton &c &c has the honor  
 now to have received from His Britannic Majesty's Ship the  
 Commander of His Britannic Majesty's Ship the  
 the persons whose names are contained in the fol-  
 lowing list, composing the officers, crew & pas-  
 sengers of the American Ship Hunter of Boston  
 prisoners of war on board of His B. M. Ship the  
 since persons having been on board up on board  
 not to serve in arms against Great Britain  
 during the present war until exchanged.

Seamen

Samuel Hubbard	John Whitney	W. M. Thompson
L. S. Bortney	John Smith	Levi Thompson
James Lovell	William F. Dow	John B. Cooper
John Child	Jacob Nelson	
William Thayer	George Bleske	Isaac H. G. G.
John Garann	Joseph Lilly	George Smith
Charles Kellogg	Samuel Jones	J. B. Cooper
Abel Pratt	Arthur Beane	Joseph L. L.
Joseph Roman	John F. Town	
George Rappley	Richard Fenwick	
Wm. B. B.		



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Singapore,

American Consulate Canton  
June 1844,

To  
The Honorable James Monroe,  
Secretary of State,

Sir,

I have the honor to  
enclose you a copy of the receipt given by me to Robert  
Hume Esquire, Commandant of His Britannic Majesty's  
Ship Doris, for the Officers, crew and passengers of the  
American Ship Hunter of Boston, captured by the  
Doris on the 18<sup>th</sup> of March last after having been out a  
few hours from this port bound to the United States.

The crew are distributed among the vessels in this  
port free of any expense to the United States.

I beg leave to add for the information of the  
Merchant's trading to this Port, that in consequence  
of the war between the U.S. and Great Britain, and  
the great number of British Frigates out of Station,  
it is

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it is no longer necessary to anchor at Macao Roads for the purpose of obtaining a Pilot as formerly; A commander may without incurring any responsibility, run his vessel through the Bocca Tigris, and come to anchor to the Northward of the Chinese Forts, where he will be protected, and a Pilot furnished him to carry his vessel to the anchorage; for particular reasons I have to request, this information may not be made public through the newspapers of the Press of Japan.

The established custom of taking a pilot at Macao, can only be suspended with coming the present time.

I have the honor to remain

Sir

Yours obedt Servant

J. B. F. F. F. F.

Counselor for the U.S.

of America

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Duplicate,

American Consulate Canton

13<sup>th</sup> December 1841,

Sir

The Honorable James Monroe,

Secretary of State

Washington,

Sir,

I have the honor to communicate to you in June last, the circumstances of my having granted to Robert O'Brien Esquire, Commandant of His Britannic Majesty's Ship *Doris*, a receipt for twenty three American prisoners, captured aboard of the American Ship *Hunter* of Boston, by the *Doris*, in March last. In consequence of an application from Captain Isaac Gage of the Brig *Bentley*, and James Copeland of the Brig *Centurion*, I granted a receipt to Robert O'Brien Esquire, for them, altho I am conscious there at present of war, they having been taken under the United States flag and in Neutral waters.

Yours

On the 19<sup>th</sup> Ultimo, I concluded an exchange with Brian Houston Esquire Commander of His Britannic Majesty's Ship *Bounty* and owner of the Captain, Officer, and four Seamen, of the private armed ship *Hyacinth*, captured by the *Bounty* and owner for the Captain, Officer, of four Seamen of the English brimster ship *Isabella* of Calcutta, captured by the American Private armed Brig *Race Point* of Boston.

In October or November last, an attempt was made by the Super Cargoes of the S. B. India Company Ship, to induce the Chinese Government, to prohibit the sale of English prize goods at this port, previous to condemnation; this Government however, manifestly refused to enter into any engagement of the kind, and this place remains open to prize goods, as usual. A case has lately occurred which has placed me in a difficult situation. An American built vessel called "The *Lelia Byrd*" belonging, bona fide, to American Citizens, but without  
any

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any document whatever, even a Bill of Sale showing her to be American property, arrived at this Port under the flag of the United States. This vessel was built at Norfolk in Virginia, and as I have every reason to believe that her register was regularly cancelled and returned to the Treasury department when she was sold to the Spaniards in South America, or to Tama-hama-ha The King of the Sandwich Islands; since which, she has again become the property of citizens of the United States; You will please to observe Sir, that I have no authority from this Government, to detain or seize a vessel in China, without she is acting contrary to the laws of the Empire, which requires no document to show to what Country she belongs; her flag is her passport.

I have the honor to be,

very respectfully, Sir

Your obedient servant

J. B. Milcock  
Consul for the U. S. of America

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Secretary,

American Consulate Canton  
6<sup>th</sup> January 1815

To,

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State,

Washington,

Sir,

My last letter  
was under date of the 13<sup>th</sup> of Decr. I have now the  
honor to enclose you a Protest in the case of the Ship  
Orabella of Calcutta, captured by the American  
Brig Rambles of Boston, Samuel B. Paul commander.

This document is so full and circum-  
stantial in itself, that no remarks are necessary  
in explanation. You will please to observe Sir, that  
I was at Monaco when this Ship put in there  
then in distress, and I can vouch for the truth of  
every fact stated in the Protest.

Yours  
The

The flagrant outrages on the part of Robert  
O'Brien Esquire, Commandant of His Britannic  
Majesty's Ship Doris, are only equalled by the  
insolent conduct of the Governor of Macao.

I have thought it necessary to state this  
document, in order to show His Excellency the  
President of the United States, the respect which is  
paid in this quarter of the world to "The declaration  
of Neutrality, on the part of the Prince Regent of  
Portugal", not only by his own subjects, but more  
heartily by his allies the British.

The Commandants of British armed  
vessels on this station, have private houses at  
Macao; signals are made between the vessels in  
the roads, and the Commandants and officers  
on shore, armed boats, and Launches are  
equipped

equipped and amply provisioned at Macao, for  
expeditions against American Commerce.

The boats of the *Doris*, which were sent to  
cut out the *Pige* on the 14<sup>th</sup> of September,  
before the Governor had agreed to deliver her  
to O'Brien, were anchored opposite to the house  
of the latter, and the Muskets intended for the  
attack were landed on the Beach not fifty  
yards from the Governor's house; the *Pige*  
lay under the Boat dock, the guns of which  
were landed and pointed into the boats.

During the last Summer, a Portuguese  
boat of thirty tons and upwards, was sent  
to O'Brien by permission of the Governor;  
and performed a cruise of three weeks, and  
was manned from His B. M. Ship *Doris*,  
and commanded by her second Lieutenant,  
the



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She was a no prize. I have already represented  
To Mr Sumpter, Minister Plenipot from the United  
States of America, at the Court of Brazil, the  
case of the Nabilla, by the next opportunity I  
shall forward him a copy of the protest.

I am under the necessity of presenting  
the misconduct of John Hobbs, Commanding  
of the Letter of Marque Ship Jacob Jones of  
Boston; I addressed a letter to him under  
date of the 29<sup>th</sup> of December, commanding of him  
summoned John P. Bushing Esq. for two per  
cent on the amount of the sales of the  
king's goods, sold in this place, captured by the  
Jones on his passage from the U.S. of America  
to this country; agreeably to the 17<sup>th</sup> Section of  
an Act concerning Letters of Marque, &c.  
and

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and prize goods, passed the 22<sup>nd</sup> of June 1812.

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit as certified copy of Captain Robbarts' answer to my application. The Net amount of Sales is dollars 10,642, 88/100.

I was not aware of this act before I delivered to Captain Robbarts his Ship's papers. I received a copy of it by accident, from the command of the letter of Marque Ship Hyacinth. Owing to the capture of the American ships Hunt and Hyacinth of Boston, and the condemnation of these ships at Canton and Meridian of Boston at this port, a great number of American Seamen have been thrown on my lands, most of them have refused to go on board of the Letter of Marque, some have entered on board of Portuguese ships.

Ships at Macao, bound to Lisbon, these I have consigned to the American Consulate at that port; four others have ventured on board two discovery ships, The Discovery, and Investigator, belonging to The English East India Company, they are not armed or commissioned vessels, the Commodore has bound to protect them from impressment and return them due at the end of the voyage, I found it in vain to oppose them in their plans I therefore made the best terms for them in my power.

Some of the exchanged prisoners, taken in Tyanc & Ali, prefer remaining on board the India Men, to placing themselves under my protection; in these instances I have received other American prisoners in lieu of them, and consigned the former to Beasley Esq., agent for American prisoners in England, with a request that he will forward

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forward this exchange as soon as possible.

I am sorry today, that in almost every instance the American Seamen prefer any other service except that of the enemy to going on board of a ship under the flag of their own Nation.

I shall soon have the honor to present to you Sir, a Memorial on this subject.

I have the honor to remain

Sir

Your obedient Servant

W. B. Wilcox  
Consul for the US  
of America

American Consulate Canton April 1844

I, B.C. Wilcocks, Consul for the United States of America at Canton in China, do hereby acknowledge, to have received from Robert O'Brien Esquire Commander of His Britannic Majesty's Ship *Doris*, the persons whose names are contained in the following list, comprising the officers and crew of the late of the American Ship *Thetis* of Boston, prisoners of war on board of His B.M. Ship *Doris*, the said persons having been released upon Parole, not to serve in arms against G. Britain during the present war, until exchanged.

B.C. Wilcocks  
Consul for the U.S. of  
America.

American Prisoners	Officers
Samuel Hubbard.	William Rogers, Commandant
Francis & Bartoway	Lewis Hancock Mate
James Lovell	John Hooper 2 <sup>d</sup> Mate
John Child	Pastors
Melvin Thayer	George Smith
John Gardner	H. Hooper
Charles Kellogg	Joseph Ford.
Abiel Pratt	
Joseph Looman	
George Raper	
Rice Coates	
John Whitney	
John Smith	
William J. Dory	
Jacob Neilson	
George Blish	
Joseph Lilley	
Smith Cassone not received.	William Mann was secured in his place.
Samuel Jones	
John H. Towne	
Archib. Bean	
Richard French	

B. G. Mottishaw - Master

W. E. Weeks - Canton

On This Fourteenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and fourteen, appeared before me W. C. Wilcocks, Consul for the United States of America, at the Port of Canton in China, and such other ports as shall be over thereto than to the residence of any other Consul or vice Consul within the same Allegiance, George Lapham first Lieutenant of the American Letter of Marque Brig "Rambler" of Boston Samuel W. Edes Commander, and Prize Master of the British Ship Arabella of Calcutta, Frederick Hope Price late master, a prize to the aforesaid Brig Rambler, who declared, That he sailed from the Port of Boston in the United States of America, on the Eighteenth day of May last, bound to Canton in China, and that on the twenty fourth day of August last, the aforesaid Brig Rambler fell in with and captured the aforesaid British Ship Arabella, and that by order of the aforesaid Samuel W. Edes he took command of the aforesaid Prize, and received orders to make the best of his way to Whampoa; and that from distress of various kinds he was under the necessity of bringing the aforesaid Prize into the harbour of Macao, and anchoring her under the guns of a Portuguese Fort, and fearing difficulty, he enters this protest

Signed, George Lapham

And again on the Tenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and fourteen, appeared before me W. C. Wilcocks, Consul for the United States of America at the Port of Canton in China &c &c &c The aforesaid George Lapham prize master of the aforesaid Ship Arabella of Calcutta, accompanied by Charles Halstead boatswain, James Shiving, W. S. Talle & Thomas Edes seamen, of the aforesaid Brig Rambler and prize crew of the aforesaid ship Arabella, who being duly sworn declared and said that they set sail on board of the aforesaid Brig Rambler from the Port of Boston in the United States of America on the Eighteenth day of May last, bound to Canton in China, and that nothing material occurred until the Eighth day of June when the aforesaid Brig Rambler fell in with and captured the British Brig madira of Liverpool Nova Scotia, John

John Roberts master from Bonarata bound to Halifax and the aforesaid deponents did further declare that nothing material again occurred until the twenty-fourth day of August, when the aforesaid Brig Rambler fell in with and captured the aforesaid British Ship Aravilla of Calcutta & Derrick Hope Price Master, from Malacca bound to Batavia from which ship they took the greater part of her cargo consisting of Opium & other goods &c &c and the aforesaid George Lapham further declares that the aforesaid Samuel B Edes furnished him with a copy of his commission, and ordered him to take command of the aforesaid Frigate, with a crew consisting of the aforesaid Charles Halstat, Richard O'Brien, James Shwing, W J Talis & Thomas Edes, seamen of the aforesaid Brig Rambler, and Kirby & his Low cars, prisoners captured in the aforesaid prize ship Aravilla, and Alexander Subur late an officer of the aforesaid prize, who agreed to assist in working the aforesaid prize, as being acquainted with the language spoken by the aforesaid Lascar and the aforesaid deponent George Lapham did further declare that his orders from the aforesaid Samuel B Edes were to carry the aforesaid Frigate to Whampoa if possible. And the aforesaid George Lapham, Charles Halstat boatswain, James Shwing, W J Talis, and Thomas Edes seamen, did further declare that the aforesaid prize and Brig Rambler were in sight of each other until the Eighth day of September when they parted company, and on the twelfth day of September they stood in for Macao Roads, and came to an anchor about seven O'clock P.M. of the aforesaid twelfth of September abreast of the nine Islands in Macao Roads and these deponents did further declare that the aforesaid George Lapham left the aforesaid prize on the thirteenth day of September at seven O'clock A.M. in the ship's boat and the aforesaid deponent George Lapham, did further declare that he landed at Macao at nine O'clock A.M. and demanded a Pilot at the Chinese Chop house to carry the aforesaid prize to Whampoa, and that he obtained a pilot and left Macao at Eleven O'clock A.M. and these deponents George Lapham, Charles Halstat boatswain, James Shwing, W J Talis & Thomas Edes seamen, did further declare that the aforesaid George Lapham returned to the aforesaid prize at half past two O'clock P.M. of the thirteenth of September.



whereupon he ordered the aforesaid Pilot to carry the aforesaid prize to Whampoa but that the aforesaid Pilot instead of obeying the orders of the aforesaid George Laptham made difficulties and declared it was impossible to pass the English Ships of War Grampus & Doris which were stationed at Chumchee; A Chinese Boat was then dispatched by the aforesaid George Laptham and Pilot to ascertain with precision the situation of the aforesaid ships of war; and these deponents did further declare that upon the return of the aforesaid Chinese Boat and the report of the aforesaid persons sent in her to reconnoitre the aforesaid Ships of war the aforesaid Pilot absolutely declared that he would not attempt to carry the aforesaid prize to Whampoa, notwithstanding the repeated offer of the aforesaid George Laptham to give him, the aforesaid Pilot the sum of four hundred Dollars in addition to his pilotage provided he anchored the aforesaid Prize in safety at Whampoa, and these deponents did further declare, that the aforesaid pilot did frequently urge the aforesaid George Laptham to take up the anchor and bear away for Macao harbour, where he promised to anchor the aforesaid prize under the guns of a Portuguese Fort in perfect safety; and this deponent George Laptham did further declare, that finding threats and promises equally unavailing, as to inducing the aforesaid Pilot to comply with his contract, and do his duty by at least attempting to carry the aforesaid prize to Whampoa, and then deponents George Laptham, Charles Halstat boatwain, James Shwing, W J Talis & Thomas Edie Siamen, did further declare that the aforesaid prize was in want of ballast, Bread, water rice and provisions of every description necessary both for the sustenance of themselves the American prize crew and the aforesaid Lascar prisoners, and that the aforesaid Lascar prisoners had become very unruly, and threatened to retake the aforesaid prize, they being in number thirty three, and they the aforesaid prize crew only six, including the aforesaid George Laptham, and the aforesaid prize being in every respect unfit to proceed to any other port or place of safety, the aforesaid George Laptham did declare, that he was under the necessity of coming to the resolution of complying with the wishes of the aforesaid Pilot and bearing away for Macao harbour; And these deponents George Laptham, Charles Halstat boatwain, James Shwing, W J Talis, and Thomas Edie Siamen did declare that the aforesaid

and accordingly caused the anchor of the aforesaid  
 ship to be taken up at eight o'clock PM, and then away for Macao  
 in a course by the river bridge between the town of  
 Macao and Har-Lion's Island, and that by orders of the aforesaid  
 Pilot they brought the aforesaid ship to an anchor at Blom's Island  
 at the twentieth of September under the guns of a Portuguese  
 Fort commonly called the bar fort, and these deponents did further  
 declare that the aforesaid George Lapham left the aforesaid ship  
 at half past seven o'clock AM of the fourteenth of September at which  
 time a guard of Portuguese soldiers under the command of an officer  
 took possession of the aforesaid prize, and the aforesaid George Lapham  
 did further declare that the captain of the aforesaid guard  
 demanded of him where he was going, to which this deponent  
 replied that he was going on shore to wait on the Governor, and  
 he was accordingly permitted to pass on shore. And this depo-  
 nent George Lapham for himself did further declare that at ten  
 o'clock AM he called at the house of B. C. Wilcocks Esquire, who  
 was then residing at Macao who accompanied this deponent to the  
 house of the Governor of Macao, Bernardo Aleixo de Lemos de  
 Luria, and received for answer he was not at home and that  
 the aforesaid B. C. Wilcocks left his servant at the house of the  
 Governor, with orders to bring him information when the Governor  
 returned, and this deponent accompanied the aforesaid B. C. Wil-  
 cocks to his house where they waited the arrival of the aforesaid  
 Governor, who brought information at one o'clock PM, that the  
 Governor had returned, and this deponent George Lapham did  
 further declare that he forthwith waited upon the Governor  
 accompanied by the aforesaid B. C. Wilcocks, who explained to  
 the Governor the situation of the aforesaid ship, and stated  
 to him particularly every circumstance relative to her, and which  
 the Governor took down in writing, whereupon the aforesaid  
 B. C. Wilcocks claimed the protection of the Portuguese Gov-  
 ernment for the aforesaid ship, her commander and prize  
 crew, which the Governor immediately refused, and directed  
 this deponent George Lapham thro' the aforesaid B. C. Wilcocks  
 to go on board the ship and leave the harbour immediately,  
 whereupon the aforesaid B. C. Wilcocks explained to the Gov-  
 ernor the imprudence, as well as impracticability of sending  
 the ship to sea in her then situation in want of Coal and  
 Boats Water Rice & provisions of every description both for  
 the sustenance of the American ship crew and the Chinese

Prisoners, British being watched by his Britannic majesty's ship Doris, Robert C. O'Brien Esq. Commander, which had sailed morning anchored in the roads, her boats being then about the aforesaid Prize. To which the Governor replied, that when the aforesaid Prize was out of the harbour were things she stood in need of should be furnished her. That Captain O'Brien of His Britannic majesty's ship Doris, had been with him, and stated the ship to have been captured from the English & that she must forthwith depart. This deponent George Lapham and the aforesaid W. C. Pillocks left the Governor's house, this deponent refusing to go on board of the aforesaid Prize and proceed out of the harbour for reasons before stated, viz the want of ballast Board, water rice and provisions of every description and the certainty of being captured by his Britannic majesty's ship Doris then at anchor in the Roads, or her boats which were then in waiting along the aforesaid Prize - And these deponents Charles Halstat boatswain, James Thwing, W. S. Gale, and Thomas Edes Stumen, did declare that the boats of his Britannic majesty's ship Doris proceeded on board of the aforesaid Prize at half past eleven O'clock A.M. of the fourteenth, and the crews by the direction of the aforesaid Robert O'Brien who was in his gig along side, hoisted the English flag at the gaffers of the aforesaid Prize and then proceeded into the hold of the aforesaid Prize, where they the aforesaid English seamen broke open sundry packages of her cargo, And this deponent George Lapham for himself further declares that at three O'clock P.M. of the fourteenth while he was at the house of Daniel Stanbury an American merchant, he received an order from the Governor to attend at his house, which this deponent immediately complied with, whereupon the Governor produced a paper written in Portuguese, which he desired this deponent to sign, but this deponent refused, the aforesaid paper was said to contain a promise on the part of the Governor to furnish the aforesaid Prize with necessary supplies, and a promise on the part of this deponent to depart from the harbour in a few hours. This deponent then left the Governor's house, and was proceeding to that of the aforesaid Daniel Stanbury when he was overtaken in the street by five soldiers and carried back to the Governor's house, where the Governor threatened him with immediate confinement on board of the aforesaid Prize if he did not immediately sign the

aforesaid paper, whereupon this deponent did sign his name to  
 the aforesaid Portuguese writing, not knowing what it was,  
 and then, and not until then, he was put at liberty. And this  
 deponent George Lapham did further declare that on the  
 fourteenth of September at four o'clock P.M. the aforesaid Pt  
 Vicente received a message from the Governor, the purport of  
 which was that this deponent should submit to him the Gov-  
 ernor a statement in writing of all the circumstances attending  
 the aforesaid Prize and her anchoring in the harbour of Macao,  
 which was accordingly done, a copy of which herewith annexed  
 is marked A. To which this deponent George Lapham further  
 declares he received an answer on the fifteenth of September at  
 Eleven o'clock A.M. a copy of which is herewith annexed marked  
 B, and a translation of the same likewise herewith annexed  
 marked C; And this deponent George Lapham further declares  
 that on the fifteenth of September at four o'clock P.M. while  
 he was at the house of the aforesaid Daniel Standbury, he  
 received a message by a soldier that the Governor wished to  
 speak with him, whereupon he immediately proceeded to comply  
 with the aforesaid order of the Governor, and had already got  
 into one street and on his way as he supposed to the Government  
 House, when he was arrested in the market place by a strong  
 party of soldiers, who took this deponent George Lapham off  
 to the bar fort, where they detained him prisoner until near  
 dark, he was then conducted by force on board of the  
 aforesaid Prize ship Arabella, where he found the Portuguese  
 Harbour master in command, who ordered this deponent to  
 get the aforesaid Prize under weigh, which this deponent  
 absolutely refused to do, and immediately retired to the cabin;  
 At this deponent George Lapham, Charles Halstat boat-  
 owner, James Thwing, W J Talis & Thomas Edes, seamen, did  
 declare, that by different boats despatched for the purpose, the  
 aforesaid Harbour master at length collected from the differ-  
 ent Portuguese Ships in the harbour and the shore, a suffi-  
 cient number of Portuguese seamen to purchase the anchor  
 of the aforesaid Prize, and that about half past Eleven o'clock  
 P.M. the said made sail on the aforesaid Prize, and stood out  
 of the harbour towards the Tupa, and this deponent Charles  
 Halstat boatowner for himself did declare that about  
 half past twelve o'clock he jumped overboard, and swam  
 to the shore, from whence he got into Macao. And these

deponents George Lapham Prize master James Shwing, W<sup>m</sup> J. Fales, and Thomas Edes seamen did further declare, that about four O'clock AM of the twentieth of September the aforesaid Prize, having run through the City, in the aforesaid Harbour, master brought the aforesaid Prize to anchor abreast of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris, and between her and the narrow land called point Kai-quan, and then deponents did further declare that as soon as the aforesaid Prize was at an anchor and her sails furled, which was done by the Portuguese crew, the aforesaid Harbour master and his crew, with the aforesaid Lancer Prisoners, immediately got into a Portuguese Lancer and left the aforesaid Prize, where these deponents did declare that they got into the boat belonging to the aforesaid Prize, at the moment the lug belonging to the Doris was under the bows of the aforesaid Prize, and made the best of their way through the inner passage between the Tower of Macao and Kai-taong Island to the inner harbour of Macao. And this deponent George Lapham did declare, that he arrived at the house of the aforesaid Daniel Hainsbury at six O'clock AM of the sixteenth of September where he remained concealed until the eighteenth of September, when he together with these deponents Charles Holstat boatwain, James Shwing, W<sup>m</sup> J. Fales & Thomas Edes J<sup>r</sup> seamen made their escape in a Chinese boat to Whampoa and joined the aforesaid Brig Rambler again, whereupon the aforesaid Deponent George Lapham does protest and I the said Consul at his request do hereby most solemnly protest against the aforesaid Governor Bernardo Aleixo de Lemos & Faria, his officers, soldiers and household as well as against Robert Morris Esq<sup>r</sup> commander of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris, his officers and crew, as well as all others concerned in giving up the aforesaid Prize Ship Arabella of Calcutta, her officer and Prize crew to the Enemies of the United States of America contrary to the Law of Nations & of God.

Sworn before me B. C. Wilcocks  
Consul for the U S of America the  
18<sup>th</sup> Dec AD 1814 at Canton in  
China.

George Lapham  
Charles Holstat  
James Shwing  
W<sup>m</sup> J. Fales  
Thomas Edes Jun<sup>r</sup>

B. C. Wilcocks Consul for the U S of America  
and I the aforesaid Consul do further Protest against the



aforesaid Governor Bernar de Alencar de Lima & Carlos, for  
 delivering up in aforesaid Prize Ship Arabella of Calcutta  
 to the enemies of the United States of America, when there  
 was peace and amity between the Kingdom of Portugal  
 and the aforesaid United States of America and for  
 his most wicked and untold policy in compelling this  
 deponent George Lapham to put his name to a written  
 paper the contents of which he was unacquainted  
 with, which act was worthy of him the Governor, suited  
 only to the merodians of Goa or Macao the former being  
 the birth place of His Excellency. And I do further protest  
 most solemnly against the aforesaid Governor for seizing this  
 deponent George Lapham in the street and confining him  
 in a fort and ultimately attempting to deliver him over pris-  
 oner to the enemies of the United States of America together  
 with the aforesaid prize crew, which is contrary to the  
 law of nations and of God. In Testimony whereof  
 I have hereunto set my hand and seal  
 of office at Canton in China this sixteenth  
 day of December in the year of our Lord  
 Eighteen hundred & fourteen.

B. C. Wilcox  
 Consul for the U.S.  
 of America

A Representation of George  
Lapham, Pilot Master  
of the Ship  
Abella

To  
His Excellency Don Antonio de  
De Lemos e Faria  
Governor of Macao

That he sailed from Boston in the  
United States of America on the eight  
cent day of May last in the Letter of  
Margarite Brig Number of Boston  
Samuel B. East command  
himself Captain in China  
That on the 23<sup>rd</sup> or 24<sup>th</sup> of August the said  
Brig fell in with and captured the ship  
Anabella of Calcutta French 100  
Pilot Master, and the said Saml B. East  
commanded the said George Lapham  
to proceed with the said Ship to Canton  
in China. That in pursuance of said  
orders he arrived at Macao on the 13<sup>th</sup>  
instant upon which his said Ship and  
received a Pilot on board intending  
to proceed to Whampoa. That the said  
Pilot refused to carry the said ship

are claiming that the British Ships  
 of the various positions at Hong Kong  
 should be able to pass them. Moreover,  
 being short of provisions, Water, ballast  
 and almost every machine, and  
 having only four men, I have been  
 ordered to the ship, Mookmatina  
 has presented itself but bearing  
 away for Macao and claiming  
 protection from the Portuguese  
 Government and has been ordered to  
 remain at this place until he  
 can leave with safety

I am, Sir, respectfully  
 Submitted to his Excellency

The Governor

by His Excellency  
 Humboldt

Signed, George Lapham



Senhor Jorge Lapon B

< Recibo a sua representação,  
depois de lhe ter intimado hontem por  
hum termo, que se recolhesse a bordo  
do Navio em vazio, para sahír do  
lugar donde no escuro da antecederente  
noite chegou a fundar sem licença,  
porque como embarcação representada,  
não podia admittida no Porto, nem no  
referido lugar por ser limite d'elle.

Quanto ao promisso  
e aqoa que finge necessitar, não obstante  
a vizinhança do Campo, sendo generos  
dependentes dos Chinas, he' costume  
tomallos na Franquia - em consequencia  
comprindo V. M. o que temo ordinado,  
pode sem concurso deste Governo ficar  
soccorrido

Seu

Macas 15 Setembro  
1844

De V. M.  
obrigado e agradecido  
Henrique de Almeida  
e Faria

Translating  
of  
The preceding Portuguese  
Document

Mr George Laplain

I have received your  
representation after having that you  
yesterday that you would go on board  
your ship as a prisoner of the police when  
you come home as without it being during  
the absence of the preceding night, I  
cannot see a prize vessel cannot be  
admitted into the port within the limits  
of the said place.

As to the provisions and  
water that is not with the same  
use of the lamp, you prefer to be in charge  
up, they are not to be in charge on the  
Chinese and it is customary to take  
them on board in the Coast, consequently  
you can in fulfilling that which I  
have or can obtain the help without  
the concurrence of this government.

Macao, 10<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>  
1874,

James S. C.

your obliged servant  
Bernardus Adriaensz

D

American Consulate Canton

On this fourth day of January in the  
Year of our Lord Eighteen hundred & fifteen  
Personally appeared before me J.B. Wil-  
cots, Consul for the United States of  
America at the Port of Canton in China,  
Daniel Sturtevant, an American Gentle-  
man, Agent for the House of Matthews  
& Humphreys of New York, who being  
sworn and said and says, "That he  
was residing at Macao at the time the English  
Prize Ship Ariel arrived there; and  
that from the Circumstances of his this  
Dependent being an American, the prize  
Master of the said Ship, George Lapham,  
frequently came to the respondents house  
for consultation and advice, and that  
he has carefully furnished the annexed  
Protector the facts stated in which to the  
best of his knowledge and recollection  
and that they are true

Witness my hand and seal  
this 4th day of January 1855  
J.B. Wilcots

In Testimony whereof I have  
hereunto set my hand and seal of office  
at Canton in China this fourth day  
of January in the Year of our  
Lord Eighteen hundred & fifteen

J.B. Wilcots  
Consul for the U.S. at Canton

of America at the Port of Canton in China. I do hereby certify, that the annexed document consisting of the Protest in the case of the English frigate Ship, the *Arabella* of Calcutta, Representation of George Sapham to the Governor of Macao Marked A, an answer of the said Governor in Portuguese Marked B, and a translation of the same Marked C, together with the deposition of Daniel Stansbury an American Gentleman. Marked D, are true copies of the original documents by me duly compared. And I do further certify and declare every statement in the aforesaid Protest in which my name is mentioned is strictly true.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of Office at Canton in China, This day and Year above written.

B. C. Wilcox  
 Consul for the U.S.  
 of America

His Excellency James. Madison.

President of the United States of America  
To The President of the United States of America for the  
time being.

The Petition of Consequa, a  
Hong Merchant of the City of  
Canton in China.

Sheweth.

That your Petitioner has for many  
years had extensive dealings in Commerce with the  
Subjects of the United States.

That from the correct and honorable  
disportment of many amongst them he was led to  
give them Credits for large amount.

That whilst Trade was flourishing,  
he heard no complaints from them, and many  
returned to China and made good his engagements,  
and others remitted his property to him, and his  
losses were no greater, than he could well bear.

Of late years, however he has been  
able to obtain returns on a very trifling investment  
to the extent of the Capital, which he has thus

unfaded  
(C)

owed to American Traders.

Some have applied the large Sums of property in their hands to other Branches of commercial Speculation, in which they have been unsuccessful, and are utterly unable to pay him.

Many who do not labour under inability to pay their debts, or who do not acknowledge that they are unable, object to pay them, as he thinks on frivolous grounds, and involve the Claims in tedious litigation.

When such Debtors come to, or reside in China, he cannot claim the aid of the Laws of Imperial Dynasty in his behalf. They exhibit such confidence, as he has placed in Subjects of the United States, and he would not presume to tell the Chief of a great Nation that he has infringed the Laws of his own Empire, but with full consciousness that he has been guilty of being disloyal, or injurious in act or intention towards it, whilst to honourable minds, he thinks Claims would be strengthened by the circumstances.

Some resist payment of their Debts on the ground of inferior quality of the Goods, which

has



has supplied. He always admitted and desired  
instruction of his Goods before purchase, and his  
Debtors being professed Merchants in the art, they  
ought to have possessed and exercised due skill, and  
knowledge respecting them.

He does not presume to solicit your  
Excellency's protection and consideration, but in as far  
as may accord with Justice, and the Laws of  
the United States, they being so far, and so greatly  
celebrated for their equal protection of the Rich,  
and of the Poor, and for their dealing equal measure  
to their own citizens, and to the Alien.

Your Petitioner is a Stranger of a far  
distant Country; he knows not what observances  
are exacted by the American Laws, and is too  
distant to be able to afford explanation, and  
proofs when they are wanted, and many years  
must elapse before he can be heard for himself  
through very imperfect Channels.

The scope of his application to your  
Excellency is for your protection, and countenance  
in asserting and claiming his rights in conformity  
to your Laws, and where an appeal is made  
Justice



Justice becomes necessary, that the forms and proceedings which have been devised for the security of Man may not be allowed to be wrested to his injury, a perversion at which the best are liable.

The Persons whom he has appointed to present this his humble Petition, will be furnished with all necessary accounts and vouchers of his ~~Loss~~ which are to a great amount, and of which if he does not obtain reimbursement, the substance and happiness of his household, and his Commercial credit and reputation must be ruined. The integrity of the American name must also remain forever stained in a Country, where it had risen so high in estimation as to have obtained credit and trust of Property, the Petitioner believes far beyond what is elsewhere customary, and which in this Country was before unknown; both from the institutions of the Empire, and from those Countries which have traded longest, and most extensively with China, having conducted their Commerce upon principles which did not require so great a confidence being reposed on their Subjects.



中國廣東廣州府行商潘崑水官懇求花旗國當今

咪哩即花旗國頭一位大人咪哩哩為斷生理及買賣之事切因

崑久與花旗商做買賣賒許多貨物與他們從前生意茂盛各商

字本分一無怨恨之私花旗商所往來之貨物俱交崑收發彼時無

大折本若虧些小本錢自能承當但近來這幾年貨物來少而

花旗商不能還我本錢貨物皆乏或有人將我本錢做別樣生意因

不獲利故不能還我或雖獲微利無意于還疑有能還者我量他

們自想通無甚麼當還之大憑據故要當官經還亦有推辭于還

者因彼妄說昔日我的貨物是下等已前交貨時兩家兄曾明買

明賣况花旗商非愚蠢人所可比正是明白商人交價時毫無異

論茲因何反悔哉花旗人來往廣東省城時崑于中國官府處

不能告他們因本處律法嚴禁百姓與夷人告狀之事如此懇求旗

頭一位大人勿以我之不在本處官府前呈告為怪此亦非犯中國之

律法也崑今呈此稟于

頭一位大人之前因聞貴國法公平不論貧富不拘近遠之人視為

崑乃遠地之人不曉貴處人告狀時當用何言何禮又因隔涉時

不能盡訴我之憑據必重幾年此事之決方能到我處此稟單之

意只在求

頭一位大人秉公敕處勿聽調佞之詞而依貴國律法施行崑自不能

赴訴于

頭一位大人臺前所以求朋友代呈此稟並所有之憑據盡交與他猶是罷

知我之實據並非誣告之事若花旗人不還我債實在崑之家受

苦不小又必將虧本且無人相信及失全家性命歷來花旗之名聲

揚及中國故唐人深信賒貨物借銀兩與他們今若

頭一位大人不理此事名聲必敗名聲敗則人不肯信人不肯信以後如何

通商貿易哉到處貿易之人皆以相信為本敝處亦然因崑昔日

信花旗人故賒貨物與他們今若不還我致使崑一家敗壞後來

誰肯與

頭一位大人屬下之人交易哉此稟呈

上

咪哩即花旗國頭一位大人咪哩哩堂前稟奪

嘉慶九年正月三十日即英國一千七百九十二年二月初四日廣東省城行商潘崑水官稟

Transcript of lines  
next to binding which  
could not be photographed.

不獲利故不能還我或雖獲微利無意于還縱有能還者我量他們  
自想道無甚麼當還之大憑據故要當官纔還亦有推辭于還  
按此三行因不易攝景故補鈔

張

交上

英吉利公司医生  
味收巴臣收入

麗泉行付

Hanista Conueca en la Metropoli de Canton en China  
humildemente suplica al actual Rey de los Estados Unidos  
para que resuelva un negocio de Comercio

Yo Conueca hace muchos tiempos que tengo comercio  
con los Americanos, a quienes he fiado muchos gene-  
ros y efectos. Antes quando el Comercio estaba flore-  
ciente, todos los Comerciantes cumplian con su obliga-  
cion, sin haber motivo de quejas. Los Americanos  
entonces me entregaban todas sus mercaderias, y no  
habia grandes perdidas. Algunas pequeñas si hubiere,  
las podia yo sobrellevar. Pero en estos ultimos años  
han venido pocos generos, y los Comerciantes Ameri-  
canos no pueden restituirme mi capital, ni tampoco  
tienen generos para recompensarme.

Hay algunos que con mis generos, han echo otro  
comercio, y porque han sido desgraciados, son inhabiles  
para restituirme. Otros hay, si aunque tengan algun  
lucro, no piensan en restituir. Y si algunos otros  
pueden restituir; yo pienzo que ellos dicen que  
no hay grandes motivos para restituirme, y que  
se decida delante del Mandarin. Pero en los otros  
que rehusan restituir, porq<sup>e</sup> dicen sin fundamento,  
q<sup>uo</sup> recibieron mis generos, cuando yo les di  
los, sin advertir q<sup>ue</sup> al tiempo de entregarlos  
ellos, las dos partes convinieron en que  
hizo con toda publicidad. Además q<sup>ue</sup> los señores  
ricos no son todos en el Comercio sino muy habiles  
Al tiempo de entregarles yo los generos, nada dijeron,

Com  
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re guexan?  
 n que vienen a China  
 r llevados a juicio del  
 las leyes de China prohiben a mi varallos  
 n extranjeros. Por tanto humildemente  
 e los Estados Unidos que no estrañe y  
 una presencia, antes q' a los Tribuna  
 esto no es quebrantar la ley China, im  
 ella.  
 to esta peticion delante del Rey de los  
 Estados Unidos porque he oido que las leyes de aquel  
 Reyno son muy justas sin juramento de ricos, a pa  
 tres, a respeto a hombres cercando, a extranjeros: Todos  
 son de una igualdad. Yo soy un hombre de tierra  
 no entiendo que palabras, ni formalidad y  
 aora usar los p' Americanos en sus pleitos,  
 y cuando muy distante en un momento no podre ma  
 dar todo lo q' esta a mi favor, y seguran  
 ainos, antes q' me llegue la resolucion  
 esta presentacion, es unicamente  
 n de los Estados Unidos al ministro  
 aidos a las leyes de aquel Reyno que  
 las leyes de China son muy justas  
 ertoma considero a los Estados Unidos  
 unidos por tanto lo suplico a la  
 n de los Estados Unidos presento esta peticion  
 documentis que voy a presentar  
 y que no acuse a los Estados Unidos

Si los Señores Americanos no me restituyen --, ...  
ciertamente toda mi casa sufrirá muchos; quebraré; per-  
deré el crédito, y toda mi familia morirá..

La fama de los Americanos había llegado hasta China  
por cuyo motivo los Chinos los creían, les fiaban su género  
y les prestaban su dinero: pero si ahora el Rey America-  
no toma en consideración este asunto: la fama se per-  
derá; perdida la fama, nadie los creerá: y sin crédito en  
ningún lugar podrán los Americanos hacer su comercio?

En todo lugar lo más principal de los comerciantes es  
el crédito: en China sucede lo mismo. Yo conseguía antigu-  
mente crédito a los Americanos, por eso les fié mi género,  
y si ahora no me restituyen, y me hacen desgraciado  
con toda mi familia, después quién los creerá? ¿Quién  
guerra contratar con los Veratiles del Rey de los Esta-  
dos Unidos?

Presento esta petición.

Año 19.º del Emperador Hia-King día 21 de la  
luna primera. (10 febrero de 1814)



Conseguia

*Enclosures.*

*American Consulate Canton June 1844,*

*To*

*The Honorable James Monroe*

*Secretary of State*

*Washington.*

*Sir,*

I have the honor to  
enclose you a copy of the receipt, given by me to Robert  
O'Brien Esquire Commandant of His Britannic Majesty's  
Ship Doris, for the officers, crew and passengers, of the  
American Ship Harriet of Boston, captured by the  
Doris on the 18<sup>th</sup> of March last, after having been out  
a few hours from this Port bound to the U.S.

The crew are distributed among the vessels in  
this port free of any expense to the United States.

I beg leave to add for the information of  
Your Excellency touching to China that in consequence  
of the war between the United States and Great  
Britain, and the great number of British  
Frigates on this station, it is no longer necessary  
to anchor in Macao Roads, for the purpose of  
obtaining a Pilot as formerly; a Commander  
may without incurring any responsibility, run  
his vessel through the Bocca Tigris, and come  
to anchor to the Northward of the Chinese Forts,  
where

2

when he will be protected, and a Pilot furnished him, to carry his vessel to Whampoa; for particular reasons I have to request this information may not be made public through the medium of the newspapers. The established custom of taking a Pilot at Macao, can only be suspended with during the present war.

I have the honor to remain  
Sir

Yours ob<sup>dt</sup> & respectfully  
J. C. Mills

Consul for the U.S. of America

quadruplicate. American Consulate Canton 13<sup>th</sup> December  
1814.  
To

The Honorable James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to communicate to you in I am last, the circumstance of my having granted to Robert Morris Esquire Commandant of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris, a receipt for twenty nine American prisoners, captured on board of the American Ship Hunter of Boston by the Doris in March last. In consequence of an application from



from Captain Isaac Page of the Brig Bristol, and James Copeland of the Brig Lincoln, I granted a receipt to Robert O'Brien Esquire for for them, altho I did not consider them as prizes of war, they having been taken under the Chinese flag, and in neutral waters.

On the 19<sup>th</sup> ultimo, I concluded an exchange with Brian Hodgson Esquire command of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Cornwall, of the Captain, officer, and four seamen of the private armed ship Hyacinth of Boston, captured by the Cornwall, for the Captain officer and four seamen of the English country schooner of Calcutta, captured by the American private armed Brig Maudslayi of Boston.

In October or November last an attempt was made by the Superbargos of the N. E. India Company's Ships, to induce the Chinese Government to prohibit the sale of English prize goods at this port, previous to condemnation, this Government however promptly refused to enter into any engagement of the kind, and this port remains open to prize goods as usual.

A case has lately occurred which has  
placed

4.

I found me in a difficult situation, an American built vessel called the "Leticia Byron" belonging bona fide to American citizens, but without any documents whatever, even a Bill of Sale, she was to be deemed Property arrived at this place under the flag of the United States.

This vessel was built at Norfolk, and I have every reason to believe, that her register was regularly cancelled and returned to the Treasury department; when she was sold to the Spaniards in South America, or to Tanahamaka the King of the Sandwich Islands; since which she has again become the property of citizens of the United States of America; you will please to observe Sir, that I have no authority from this Government to seize a vessel in China, unless she is acting contrary to the laws of the Empire, which requires no document to show to what country she belongs, her flag is her passport.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully  
Sir

Your obedient humble servant  
W. B. Milcockes  
Consul for the U.S. of America

*Manuscript.*

American Consulate Canton April 1844  
 S. B. Milnor's Consul for the United States of  
 America, for the Port of Canton in China U. S. of  
 also a knowledge to have received from Robert  
 H. Brown Esquire Commandant of H. Britannic  
 Majesty's Ship Doris, the persons whose names  
 are contained in the following list, composing  
 the officers, crew, and passengers, late of the  
 American Ship Minerva of Boston, prisoners of  
 War on board of H. B. M. Ship Doris, the said  
 persons having been admitted upon parole,  
 not to serve in arms against Great Britain  
 during the present War, until exchanged

American Prisoners

<u>Seamen</u>	<u>Seamen</u>	<u>Officers</u>
Samuel Hubbard	John Whitney	10 <sup>th</sup> Rogers Commandant
Francis A. Bortney	John Smith	Lewis Hancock Mate
James Lovell	William S. Dore	John M. Cooper 2 <sup>d</sup> Mate
John Child	Jacob Neilson	Passengers
Miriam Thayer	George Blisko	George Smith
John Gardner	Joseph Hildley	H. Hooper
Charles Kellogg	Smith & Cabon	Joseph Ford
Abiel Pratt	John F. Tower	Smith & Cabon
Joseph H. Homan	Samuel Jones	Smith & Cabon
George Napuley	Archib. Bean	
Rice Coarba	Richard Francis	

S. B. Milnor  
 Consul for the U. S. of America

6.  
*quadruplicate*

American Consulate Canton 6 Jan'y 1857

To

The Honorable James M. Mason,  
 Secretary of State,  
 Washington.

Sir,

My last letter was  
 indicative of the 13<sup>th</sup> ultimo. I have now the honor  
 to enclose you a protest in the case of the ship  
 "Niabella" of Calcutta, captured by the American  
 Brig "Rambler" of Boston, Samuel B. Cook Com-  
 mander. This document is so full and  
 circumstantial in itself, that no remarks are  
 necessary in elucidation. You will please to observe  
 Sir, that I was at Macao when this ship put in  
 there in distress, and I can vouch for the truth of  
 every fact stated in the protest.

The flagrant outrages on the part of  
 Robert O'Brien Esquire Commander of His Britan-  
 nic Majesty's Ship "Doris", are only to be equalled  
 by the pusillanimous conduct of the Governor  
 of Macao.

I have thought it necessary to make  
 this document, to show his Excellency the  
 President of the United States, the respect which  
 is paid in this quarter of the world to the  
 declaration

declarations of neutrality on the part of "The Prince Regent of Portugal", not only by his own subjects, but by his allies the British.

The Commanders of British armed vessels on this station, have private houses at Macao, signals are made between the vessels in the roads, and the Commanders and officers on shore; armed boats and launches, are equipped and provisioned at Macao for expeditions against our Commerce. The boats of the Doris which were sent to cut out the prize on the 14<sup>th</sup> of September, before the Governor <sup>agreed</sup> to give her up to O'Brien, were deployed opposite to the house of the latter, and the Musketts intended for the attack were loaded on the beach, not fifty yards from the Government house, the prize lay near the Basfort the guns of which were loaded and pointed into the boats.

During the last summer a Portuguese boat of 30 Tons and upwards, was hired by O'Brien by the permission of the Governor, and performed a cruise of three weeks, armed and manned from his B.M. Ship Doris, and commanded by his second Lieutenant, she made no prize.

I have already reported to Mr Sumner

8.

Sanctae Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, at the Court of Brazil, the case of the *Chabella*, by the next opportunity I shall forward him a copy of the Protest.

I am under the necessity of presenting the misconduct of John Robbarts, Commander of the Letter of Marque ship *Jacob Jones* of Boston; I am indebted a letter to him under date of the 29<sup>th</sup> of December summarizing of him an order on John P. Chesney, Esq. in my favor, for two, five and one the net amount of the sales of the Prize goods sold in this place, captured by the *Jones* on her passage from the United States to this country; agreeably to the 17<sup>th</sup> Section of our act concerning prizes & prize goods passed the 22<sup>d</sup> June 1812.

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit a certified copy of Captain Robbarts' answer to my application. - The net amount of sales is Dollars 10,642.88<sup>cts</sup>. I was not aware of this act before I communicated to Captain Robbarts his ships papers; I received a copy of it by accident from the Commander of the Letter of Marque ship *Lyons & Co.*

being to the Captain of the American ships *Hunter* & *Lyons & Co.* of Boston, and the condemnation of the ships

Ships Catharine & Medusa of Boston at this Port, a great number of American Seamen have been thrown on my hands, Most of them have refused to go on board of the Ships of War, some have entered on board of Portuguese Ships at Macao, bound to Lisbon, these I have consigned to the American Consul at that Port, four others have entered on board of two discovery Ships The "Discovery & Investigator" belonging to the English East India Company, they are not American or Commissioned V.S.S., the Commanders are bound to protect them from imprisonment, and return them home at the end of the voyage; I found it in vain to oppose them in their plans, I therefore consulted and made the best terms for them in my power. Some of the exchanged Prisoners taken in the Tyne & Co, prefer to remain on board of the India Man to placing themselves under my protection, in these instances I have received other American Prisoners in their place, and consigned the former to Beasley Esq? agent for American Prisoners in England, with a request that he will forward them exchange as soon as possible.

I am sorry to say that in almost every instance the American Seamen prefer  
any

10.

any other service (except that of the enemy) to going  
on board of a ship under the flag of their own  
nation.

I shall soon have the honor to present to,  
Sir, a memorial on this subject.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir

Your obedient humble servant

W. B. Wilcox  
Consul for the U.S. of America



Canter 25<sup>th</sup> June 1844.

To The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor

to enclose a copy of the receipt given by me to Robert Wilson Esquire Commaner of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris; for the officers, crew and passengers of the American Ship Hunter, of Boston, captured by the Doris on the 18<sup>th</sup> of March last, after being out a few hours from this Port bound to the U.S.

The crew are distributed among the vessels in this Port free of any expense to the United States; the officers and passengers have provided for themselves.

I beg leave to add for the information of Merchants trading to this place, that in consequence of the War between the U.S. and Great Britain, since the Number of British Frigates on this station, it is no longer necessary to anchor in Macao Roads for the purpose of reporting the cargo and obtaining a Pilot as formerly, &c.

A Commodore may without incurring any responsibility run his vessel through the Boze Tiger and anchor to the Northward of the Chinese Ports, where he will be protected and a Pilot furnished him to carry his vessel to Whampoa.

The established custom of taking on Pilot at Macao can only be dispensed with during the present war, and for particular reasons I have to request that above information may not be made public through the medium of the News papers.

I have the honor to be  
with great respect

Dear Sir

Wm. H. Wilcox  
Consul for the U.S.A.  
Canton

Copy

Boston 25 June 1844.

To

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of the U. S.

Sir,

I have the honor  
to enclose you a Copy of the receipt given by me to Robert,  
Officer Com. of His Britannic Majesty's  
Ship Doris, for the office and passage of the  
American Ship Hunter of Boston, captured by the  
Doris on the 18<sup>th</sup> of March last, after being out a few  
hours from this Port bound to the U. S.

The crew are entertained among the vessels  
in this Port free of any expense to the U. S., the officers  
and passengers have provisions for themselves.

I beg leave to add for the information of  
Your Honor, that in consequence  
of the War between the United States and Great-  
Britain, and the number of British Ships on  
the Station, it is no longer necessary to Auctioneer  
Foreign Vessels for the purpose of reporting the cargo  
and obtaining a Pilot as formerly; & Commanders  
may without incurring any responsibility run their  
Vessels through the Boca River and anchor at the

the Northward of the Chinese Gulf, where he will be protected, and a pilot furnished him to carry his vessel to Shanghai. The established custom of taking a Pilot at Macao, can only be dispensed with during the present War, and for particular reasons I have to request the above information may not be made public through the medium of the News Papers.

I have the honor to be

with great respect

Yours obedt Servt,  
J. C. Wilcox  
Consul for the U.S. at  
Macao

To The Honorable  
James Monroe  
Secretary of State &c.

Canton 25<sup>th</sup> June 1814,

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the receipt given by me to Robert & Brian Esq & Commanders of His Britannic Majesty's Ship, *Poris*, for the officers crew and passengers of the Ship *Stanhope* of Boston, captured by the *Poris* on the 16<sup>th</sup> of March last after being out of our hands from the port of Boston to the U.S.

The crew are distributed among the vessels in this port free of any expense to the U.S., the officers and passengers have provisions for themselves. I beg leave to advise for the information of Merchants trading to this place, that in consequence of the war between the United States and Great Britain, and the number of British Frigates on this station, it is no longer necessary to anchor in Macao Roads for the purpose of reporting the cargo and obtaining a Pilot as formerly, a Commander may without incurring

incurring any responsibility, run his vessel through  
the Bocca Tigra and anchor to the Northward of  
the Chinese Forts where he will be protected and  
a Pilot furnished him to carry an vessel to Ham-  
chow. The established custom of visiting a Port in  
Macao can only be dispensed with during the  
present War, and for particular reasons I have  
to request, the above information may not be made  
public through the medium of the Press papers.

I have the honor to be

With great respect

Yours obediently  
J. C. Whitlock  
Consul for the U.S. of  
Guinea

Duplicate, Letter of Marine Schooner Sumakumaka.

American Consulate, Canton  
13<sup>th</sup> December 1814,

To,

The Honorable James Monroe,

Secretary of State.

Washington,

Sir,

I had the honor to  
communicate to you in June last, the circumstances  
of my having granted to Robert O'Brien  
Esq<sup>r</sup> Command of His Britannic Majesty's  
Ship Doris, a receipt for twenty nine American  
prisoners captured on board of the American  
Ship Hunter of Boston, by the Doris in May  
last. In consequence of an application  
from Captain Isaac Gage of the Brig Briton,  
and James Copeland of the Brig Binta, I  
granted a further receipt to Robert O'Brien  
Esq<sup>r</sup> for them, altho I did not consider them  
as prisoners of War, they having been taken  
under the Chinese flag and in Neutral  
waters. On the 9<sup>th</sup> ultimo, I concluded an  
exchange with Brian Hoagson Esq<sup>r</sup> Com-  
mander of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Swallow  
Glenaroe, of the Captain officer and four  
seamen of the Private armed Ship Hyacinth  
of Boston, for the Captain officer and four  
seamen, of the English Country Ship Isabella,  
of

of Calcutta. In October or November last an attempt was made by the Superbarges of the H. E. India Company's Ships, to induce the Chinese Government, to purchase the Sale of English Prize goods at this Port; imported in numerous Vessels previous to condemnation; The Government however promptly refused to submit to any engagement of the kind & this Port remains open to foreign goods as usual.

A Case has lately occurred which has placed in a difficult situation; An American built vessel called "The Lucia Byrd" belonging to "bona fide" American citizens, but without any documentation even a bill of Sale showing her to be American property, arrived at this Port under the flag of the United States; this vessel was built in Norfolk in Virginia, and I have every reason to believe that her registration was regularly cancelled and returned to the Treasury Department, when she was sold either to the Spaniards in South America or to Siam. Siamata, The King of the Sandwich Islands, since which she has again become the property of citizens of the United States, You will be good as to observe Sir, that I have no authority from this Government, to detain or seize a vessel in China, without she violating contrary to the laws of the Empire.



Empire, which is in accordance to the  
Treaty of Commerce the belongs, but it is in fact.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully Sir

Your most obedient servant

J. C. Wilcox  
Consul for the U.S.  
of America.

*Triphlicate*  
*Brig Schuyler via New York.*

*American Consulate Canton*  
*13 December 1844*

To  
 The Honorable James Monroe  
 Secretary of State &c &c  
 Washington,

Sir I have the honor to communicate to you in June last, the circumstances of my having granted to Robert O'Brien Esq<sup>r</sup> Com-  
 mandant of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris,  
 a receipt for twenty nine American Seamen cap-  
 tured on board of the American Ship Hunter of  
 Boston by the Doris May last.

In consequence of an application  
 from Captain Isaac Gage of the Brig Bentus,  
 and James Copeland of the Brig Cintra I  
 granted a further receipt for three, altho I did  
 not consider them as prisoners of war, they having  
 been taken under the Chinese flag and in  
 neutral Waters. On the 9<sup>th</sup> ultimo I concluded  
 an exchange with Brian Hoagson Esq<sup>r</sup>  
 of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Owen Glen  
 now, of the Captain, Officer and four Seamen  
 of

of the private armed ship *Slyan* of Boston for the Captain, officer and crew of the English Country Ship *Isabella* of Calcutta.

In October or November last an attempt was made by the Super cargoes of the F. C. India Company's Ships, to induce the Chinese Government to prohibit the sale of English prize goods imported in American vessels previous to condemnation; this Government however promptly refused to enter into any engagement of the kind, and this port remains open to prize goods as usual.

A case has lately occurred which has placed me in a difficult situation; "An American built vessel called the *Lelia Byron*", belonging to "London" American citizens, but without any document whatever even a Bill of Sale, showing her to be American property, arrived at this port under the flag of the United States; this vessel was built in Norfolk in Virginia, and I have every reason to believe that her register was regularly cancelled and

and returned to the Treasury department, where she was sold either to the Spaniards in South America or to Tamahekaheka the King of the Sandwich Islands, since which she has become the property of Citizens of the United States." You will be so good as to observe Sir, that I have no authority from this Government to detain or seize a rebellious Chinaman, without she is acting contrary to the laws of the Empire, which require no documents to show to what country she belongs; her flag is her passport.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully, Sir

your most obedient

Servant

J. B. Milcock  
Consul for the U.S.  
of America.

Originals by The Letter of Marque Ship Jacob Jones.

American Consulate Canton

13 December 1844.

To

The Honorable James Monroe,

Secretary of State

Washington, Sir

I had the honor to communicate to you on June last, the circumstance of my having granted to Robert O'Brien Esq. of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris, a receipt for twenty Nine American prisoners, captured on board of the American Ship

Henrietta of Boston, by the Doris, in May last.

In consequence of an application from Captain Isaac Gage of the Big Benton, & James Copeland of the Big Benton, I granted a further receipt to Robert O'Brien Esq. for three, altho I did not consider them as prisoners of War; they having been taken under the Chinese flag and in Neutral Waters. On the 9<sup>th</sup> ultimo I concluded an exchange with Brian Hodgson Esq. Commander of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Brown of London, of the Captain Officer from Seamen of the private armed Ship Myra of Boston, for the Captain officer from Seamen of the

of the English Company Ship *Tabella of Calcutta*. In October 1890, her last cargo was insured by the Super Cargoes of The S. E. India Company's Ship, to insure the Chinese Government to prohibit the sale of English prize goods at this port, in port in American vessels previous to condemnation; this Government however promptly refused to enter in any engagement of the kind, and this port remains open to prize goods as usual.

A case has lately occurred which has placed in difficult situation, an American built vessel, called "The *Lelia Byrd*" belonging to "bonafide" American Citizens, but without any document whatever even a Bill of Sale showing her to be American property, arrived at this port under the flag of the United States; this vessel was built in Norfolk in Virginia, and I have every reason to believe her Register was regularly cancelled & returned to the Treasury Department when she was sold to the Spaniards in South America or to Laysan the King of the Sandwich Islands, since which, she has again become the property of citizens of the United States; You will be so good as to observe Sir, that I have no authority from the Government

Government to detain or seize a vessel or person,  
without there acting contrary to the Law of the  
Empire, which requires no documents to show  
to what country she belongs, & flags her, last.

I have the honor to be

very respectfully Sir

your most obed<sup>t</sup> servant

J. E. Milledes.  
Consul for the U.S.  
of America.

J. B. Milcocks Esq<sup>r</sup>

Sir, I have this morning received your note of yesterday, respecting the capture by the Ship Jacob Jones of some persons on the Sea Stage from the United States to this port — and in reply thereto I beg leave to state — that in my opinion, the United States are not entitled to any pecuniary or prize goods until they are legally condemned in court of Admiralty, or a court of law, and a sentence pronounced — and that the said captured property will be accounted for by me according to Law on the arrival of the Ship Jacob Jones at the port in which there is a court of Admiralty, or other authority for settling the same.

I remain with much respect,  
 Your humble Servant,  
 Ship Jacob Jones,  
 Dec 30<sup>th</sup> 1814, Signed John Robbarts,

American Consulate Canton  
 2<sup>d</sup> January 1815  
 J. B. Milcocks Consul for the  
 United States



United States of America at the port  
of Canton in China do hereby  
certify that the preceding is a  
true copy of the original letter  
in the handwriting of John  
Roberts, duly compared  
by me this day.

In Testimony whereof I have  
hereunto set my hand and seal  
of office at Canton in China  
this day and year above  
written

J. B. Wilcox  
Consul for the US  
of America

Amount of gold-coin captured  
by the U. S. forces and sold at Canton  
as per J. P. Hushings Books - \$9,894.57  
Amount of dollar captured at  
the same time - 448.31

\$10,642.88

American Consulate Canton 1<sup>st</sup> June 1816.

The Honorable James Monroe Esq.  
Secretary of State  
Washington

Sir

I have the honor to  
enclose you two documents, exhibiting the imports  
and exports on American Vessels in this district,  
from the 4<sup>th</sup> of July 1815 to the 15<sup>th</sup> of April 1816,  
comprising one season.

I have the honor to remain

with great respect

Sir

Your humble servant

J. B. Wilcox  
Consul of the U.S. of America

*A Memo. of American Billed entries and charges at the Port of Canton from the 1<sup>st</sup> of May 1813 to the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1815*

Date	Description	Amount	Paid	Balance	Total	Particulars									
						By	For	By	For	By	For	By	For	By	For
1813	January 1 <sup>st</sup> Balance	100			100										
1814	March 5 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			200										
"	" 10 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			300										
"	" 15 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			400										
"	" 20 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			500										
"	" 25 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			600										
"	" 30 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			700										
"	" 31 <sup>st</sup> By Cash	100			800										
"	" 1 <sup>st</sup> By Cash	100			900										
"	" 2 <sup>nd</sup> By Cash	100			1000										
"	" 3 <sup>rd</sup> By Cash	100			1100										
"	" 4 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			1200										
"	" 5 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			1300										
"	" 6 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			1400										
"	" 7 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			1500										
"	" 8 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			1600										
"	" 9 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			1700										
"	" 10 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			1800										
"	" 11 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			1900										
"	" 12 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			2000										
"	" 13 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			2100										
"	" 14 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			2200										
"	" 15 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			2300										
"	" 16 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			2400										
"	" 17 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			2500										
"	" 18 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			2600										
"	" 19 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			2700										
"	" 20 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			2800										
"	" 21 <sup>st</sup> By Cash	100			2900										
"	" 22 <sup>nd</sup> By Cash	100			3000										
"	" 23 <sup>rd</sup> By Cash	100			3100										
"	" 24 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			3200										
"	" 25 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			3300										
"	" 26 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			3400										
"	" 27 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			3500										
"	" 28 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			3600										
"	" 29 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			3700										
"	" 30 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			3800										
"	" 31 <sup>st</sup> By Cash	100			3900										
"	" 1 <sup>st</sup> By Cash	100			4000										
"	" 2 <sup>nd</sup> By Cash	100			4100										
"	" 3 <sup>rd</sup> By Cash	100			4200										
"	" 4 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			4300										
"	" 5 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			4400										
"	" 6 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			4500										
"	" 7 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			4600										
"	" 8 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			4700										
"	" 9 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			4800										
"	" 10 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			4900										
"	" 11 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			5000										
"	" 12 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			5100										
"	" 13 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			5200										
"	" 14 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			5300										
"	" 15 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			5400										
"	" 16 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			5500										
"	" 17 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			5600										
"	" 18 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			5700										
"	" 19 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			5800										
"	" 20 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			5900										
"	" 21 <sup>st</sup> By Cash	100			6000										
"	" 22 <sup>nd</sup> By Cash	100			6100										
"	" 23 <sup>rd</sup> By Cash	100			6200										
"	" 24 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			6300										
"	" 25 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			6400										
"	" 26 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			6500										
"	" 27 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			6600										
"	" 28 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			6700										
"	" 29 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			6800										
"	" 30 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			6900										
"	" 31 <sup>st</sup> By Cash	100			7000										
"	" 1 <sup>st</sup> By Cash	100			7100										
"	" 2 <sup>nd</sup> By Cash	100			7200										
"	" 3 <sup>rd</sup> By Cash	100			7300										
"	" 4 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			7400										
"	" 5 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			7500										
"	" 6 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			7600										
"	" 7 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			7700										
"	" 8 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			7800										
"	" 9 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			7900										
"	" 10 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			8000										
"	" 11 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			8100										
"	" 12 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			8200										
"	" 13 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			8300										
"	" 14 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			8400										
"	" 15 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			8500										
"	" 16 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			8600										
"	" 17 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			8700										
"	" 18 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			8800										
"	" 19 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			8900										
"	" 20 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			9000										
"	" 21 <sup>st</sup> By Cash	100			9100										
"	" 22 <sup>nd</sup> By Cash	100			9200										
"	" 23 <sup>rd</sup> By Cash	100			9300										
"	" 24 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			9400										
"	" 25 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			9500										
"	" 26 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			9600										
"	" 27 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			9700										
"	" 28 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			9800										
"	" 29 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			9900										
"	" 30 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			10000										
"	" 31 <sup>st</sup> By Cash	100			10100										
"	" 1 <sup>st</sup> By Cash	100			10200										
"	" 2 <sup>nd</sup> By Cash	100			10300										
"	" 3 <sup>rd</sup> By Cash	100			10400										
"	" 4 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			10500										
"	" 5 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			10600										
"	" 6 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			10700										
"	" 7 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			10800										
"	" 8 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			10900										
"	" 9 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			11000										
"	" 10 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			11100										
"	" 11 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			11200										
"	" 12 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			11300										
"	" 13 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			11400										
"	" 14 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			11500										
"	" 15 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			11600										
"	" 16 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			11700										
"	" 17 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			11800										
"	" 18 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			11900										
"	" 19 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			12000										
"	" 20 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			12100										
"	" 21 <sup>st</sup> By Cash	100			12200										
"	" 22 <sup>nd</sup> By Cash	100			12300										
"	" 23 <sup>rd</sup> By Cash	100			12400										
"	" 24 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			12500										
"	" 25 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			12600										
"	" 26 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			12700										
"	" 27 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			12800										
"	" 28 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			12900										
"	" 29 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			13000										
"	" 30 <sup>th</sup> By Cash	100			13100										
"	" 31 <sup>st</sup> By Cash	100	</												

*A Return of*

<i>Year &amp; Month of Arrival</i>	<i>Names of Vessels</i>	<i>Names of Commandants</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Names of Owners</i>
1813 February 9 <sup>th</sup>	Ship <i>Winn</i>	J. C. Pawson	396	John Donnell
1814 March 3 <sup>rd</sup>	Ship <i>Tainakamaka</i>	L. Porter	180	Co. of Merchants
" May 9 <sup>th</sup>	Brig <i>Phoenix</i>	W. Brevort	280	Mintum
" " 15 <sup>th</sup>	Sch <sup>m</sup> <i>Russel</i>	W. Bibber	260	M. Chapman
" June 9 <sup>th</sup>	Ship <i>Jacob Jones</i>	S. Robbarts	554	Co. of Merchants
" September 12 <sup>th</sup>	Brig <i>Ramblu</i>	S. B. Carr	317	Co. of Merchants

表格局部(1)

of American Vessels entering and clearing

us of mer	Ports cleared from	Places Touch'd at	Sum of Seamen	Cargo							Rec'd of Cohens
				Stowage	Seal Office	Sea Office	Seal Office	Seal Office	Seal Office	Seal Office	
	Douglas Baltimore	direct	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Merchant Boston	via Boston of A	26	"	58225	3883	3559	2235	"	3578	"
	Merchant New Bedford	direct	24	"	"	"	2524	"	284	"	"
	Merchant	direct	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Merchant Boston	direct	75	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Merchant Boston	direct	45	"	"	"	72	"	611	"	5

表格局部(2)

leaving at The Port of Canton from the 14<sup>th</sup> of May 1813 To the 1<sup>st</sup> of c

Treasures										Prize Goods										Cargos									
Beardell	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward	Beardell	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward	Beardell	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward	For Ward
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	56	"	204	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
235	"	3318	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	200	210	400	40	"	"	"	"	
"	284	"	"	224	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3500	"	317	"	240	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	224	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3507	"	207	"	281	"	9	1	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10602	35	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	930	408	"	205	8	4	"	
"	611	"	5	"	5	3929	2056	444	2500	"	5	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	533	"	"	"	"	"	6	"	

表格局部(3)

from the 14<sup>th</sup> May 1813 To the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1815

Days										Outwards				
Days	Receiv <sup>d</sup> Barrington	Receiv <sup>d</sup> Turkington	Receiv <sup>d</sup> Chilmore	Receiv <sup>d</sup> Whitman	Receiv <sup>d</sup> Biddle	Receiv <sup>d</sup> Hutcheson	Receiv <sup>d</sup> Wickham	Receiv <sup>d</sup> Hick	Receiv <sup>d</sup> Hankins	Pounds Black Sea	Pounds Ground	When Sailed	When Returned	
" " " "	56	"	204	"	"	"	"	"	"	285,285	75,945	Jan 18 <sup>th</sup> 1815	after in US	
" " " "	"	200	210	400	40	"	3	"	30,000	23,146	27,800	same day	ditto	
" " " "	330	"	317	"	242	"	4	9	13,600	47,481	127,481	Dec 18 <sup>th</sup> 1814	ditto	
" " " "	3507	"	207	"	281	"	9	10	9,800	13,300	99,700	same day	ditto	
" " " "	"	"	930	400	"	205	8	40	18	"	359,100	77,938	Jan 18 <sup>th</sup> 1815	ditto
" " " "	"	"	533	"	"	"	"	67	10	"	77,007	95,760	same day	ditto
Canton 3 <sup>rd</sup> February 1815														
J. B. Wilson US Consul for the US of America														

表格局部(4)

Year	Month	Day	Place	Amount	Balance	Interest	Dividend	Other	Total
1813	January	1st	St. Louis	100.00	100.00				100.00
1814	March	5th	St. Louis	200.00	300.00				300.00
"	"	15th	St. Louis	100.00	400.00				400.00
"	"	25th	St. Louis	100.00	500.00				500.00
"	"	31st	St. Louis	100.00	600.00				600.00
1815	January	1st	St. Louis	100.00	700.00				700.00
"	"	15th	St. Louis	200.00	900.00				900.00
"	"	31st	St. Louis	100.00	1000.00				1000.00
1816	January	1st	St. Louis	100.00	1100.00				1100.00
"	"	15th	St. Louis	200.00	1300.00				1300.00
"	"	31st	St. Louis	100.00	1400.00				1400.00
1817	January	1st	St. Louis	100.00	1500.00				1500.00
"	"	15th	St. Louis	200.00	1700.00				1700.00
"	"	31st	St. Louis	100.00	1800.00				1800.00
1818	January	1st	St. Louis	100.00	1900.00				1900.00
"	"	15th	St. Louis	200.00	2100.00				2100.00
"	"	31st	St. Louis	100.00	2200.00				2200.00
1819	January	1st	St. Louis	100.00	2300.00				2300.00
"	"	15th	St. Louis	200.00	2500.00				2500.00
"	"	31st	St. Louis	100.00	2600.00				2600.00
1820	January	1st	St. Louis	100.00	2700.00				2700.00
"	"	15th	St. Louis	200.00	2900.00				2900.00
"	"	31st	St. Louis	100.00	3000.00				3000.00



# A Return of American Vessels

Year & Month of Arrival	Name of Vessel	Name of Master	Tonnage Burthen	Name of Owners	Ports cleared from	Places touching at	to or from
1813 February 9 <sup>th</sup>	Shipc Ann	Schub. Parsons	390	Schub. Daniels	Baltimore	direct	
1814 March 3 <sup>rd</sup>	Schoonamahauchochee	Wm. Porter	180	Co. of Merchants	Boston	to the coast of A	
" May - 9 <sup>th</sup>	Brig Sphinx	W. Brewster	280	Mistwan & Co.	New Bedford	direct	
" " 15	Sch. Russel	W. Ribbet	260	Mistwan & Co.		direct	
" June 9 <sup>th</sup>	Sh. Jacob Jones	J. Robbins	554	Co. of Merchants	Boston	direct	1
" September 12	Brig Rumble	S. B. Coes	317	Co. of Merchants	Boston	direct	4

表格局部(1)

Return of American Vessels entering and clearing at the port

Names of Vessels	Ports cleared from	Places touched at	Tonnage & Seamen	Cargo							Inwards								
				Dredging	Grain	Oil	Coal	Iron	Lead	Other	Grain	Oil	Coal	Iron	Lead	Other			
Ther Droule	Baltimore	direct	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	250	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Co of Merchants	Boston	12 to Coast of A	26	"	58225	3802	3559	2235	"	3.18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wintwar	New Bedford	direct	24	"	"	"	2524	"	284	"	"	224	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wintwar		direct	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	224	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Co of Merchants	Boston	direct	75	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Co of Merchants	Boston	direct	45	"	"	"	72	"	611	"	5	"	5	3924	2056	44	"	"	"

表格局部(2)

clearing at the Port of Canton from the 14 <sup>th</sup> May 1813 To the 18																			
Inwards										Cargo									
Ships	From	Arrived	Departed	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Ships	From	Arrived	Departed	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days
"	"	"	"	250	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	56	"	204	"	"	"	"	"
235	"	2515	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	200	210	400	40	"	"	"	"
"	284	"	"	224	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3500	"	317	"	242	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	224	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3500	"	207	"	281	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10,662.38	"	"	"	"	930	400	"	20	"	"
"	611	"	5	"	5	3929	2056	44	2500	"	5	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

表格局部(3)

re from the 14<sup>th</sup> May 1813 To the 18<sup>th</sup> of January 1815

No. of Ree Boats	Cargo										Outwards			
	Opium	Tea	Pepper	Cloves	Black Pepper	White Pepper	Other	Other	Other	Other	Primals of Black Tea	Primals of Green Tea	Where Loaded	Where Discharged
" " " " "	"	56	"	204	"	"	"	"	"	"	285,285	75,945	Jan 18 <sup>th</sup> 1815	At Port in US
" " " " "	"	"	200	210	400	40	"	3	"	80,000	23,146	27,800	Same day	ditto
" " " " "	3500	"	317	"	242	"	"	4	"	13,600	47,481	127,481	Dec 18 <sup>th</sup> 1814	ditto
" " " " "	3500	"	207	"	281	"	9	10	9	8,800	13,300	116,750	Same day	ditto
" " " " "	"	"	930	400	"	205	0	40	10	"	359,100	77,938	Jan 7 <sup>th</sup> 1815	ditto
" " " " "	"	"	533	"	"	"	"	67	10	"	77,007	95,760	Same day	ditto

Canton 3<sup>rd</sup> February 1815

J. B. Wilcox Esq  
Consul for the US of  
America

Return of American vessels which laid over during the war, at the Port of Canton, with

an abstract of their outward cargo.

Date of arrival	Cargo when arrived	Cargo when arrived	Cargo when arrived	Cargo when arrived	Where sailing
1863					
January 20 <sup>th</sup> Ship Beaver	Can. bark 427	S. S. bark New York	4000	4000	18 <sup>th</sup> Nov
February 10 <sup>th</sup> " " "	Ship 264	Porter's Boston	4600	25	26 <sup>th</sup> Nov. New York
May 15 <sup>th</sup> Brig Brutus	Shovel 100	Samuel's Boston	1959	20	16 <sup>th</sup> July Boston
				20	15 <sup>th</sup> Oct. Portsmouth
				American Consul at Canton 10 <sup>th</sup> June 1864	
					W. H. Keck
					Consul of the U. S. at Canton





original

American Consulate

Canton 10<sup>th</sup> July 1815

To

The Honorable James Monroe  
Secretary of State  
Washington

Sir

My last Letter was under Date of the 12<sup>th</sup> ultimo, I have now the Honour to Enclose you a Protest in the Case of the Ship Arabella of Calcutta, Captured by the American Letter of Marque Brig Rambler of Boston Samuel D Edes Commander.

This Document is so full and circumstantial in itself that no Remarks are necessary in elucidation.

You will please to observe Sir, that I was at Macoa when this Ship put in there in distress and I can vouch for the truth of every fact stated in the Protest.

The flagrant outrages on the part of Robert O'Brien Esq: Commander of his Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris are only equalled by the pusillanimous conduct of the Governor of Macoa. I have thought it necessary to make this Document in order to shew his Excellency the President of the United States, the Respect which is paid in this Quarter of the World to the Declaration of Neutrality on the part of the Prince Regent of Portugal, not only by his own Subjects, but more



particularly by his Allies the British. — The Commanders of British Armed Vessels on this Station have Private Houses at Macao, Signals are made between the Vessels in the Roads and the Commanders and Officers on Shore, Armed Boats and Launches are Equipt and provisioned at Macao for Expeditions against our Commerce. The Boats of the Doris which were sent to cut out the Prize on the 14th September, (before the Governor had agreed to deliver her up to O'Brian) rendezvoused opposite to the House of the latter and the Muskets intended for the Attack were loaded on the Beach not fifty Yards from the Government House, The Prize lay under the Bar Fort, the Guns of which were loaded and pointed into the Boats. During the last Summer a Portuguese Boat of 30 Tons and upwards was hired to O'Brian by permission of the Governor and performed a Cruise of three Weeks, Armed and Manned from his P. M. Ship Doris and Commanded by her second Lieutenant. She made no Prize. I have already represented to Mr Sumpter Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the Court of Brazil the Case of the *Acabella*, by the next opportunity I shall forward him a Copy of the Protest. — I am under the Necessity of representing the Misconduct of John Robbarts Commander of the Letter of Marque Ship: *Jacob Jones* of Boston; I addressed a Letter to him under Date of the 29th December demanding of him an Order on John P. Cushing Esq. in my favor for Two Per Cent on the Nett amount of the Sales of the Prize

Goods sold on this place Captured by the Socet Jones on her passage from the United States of America to this Country agreeable to the 17th Section of "An Act concerning Letters of Marque, Prizes and Prize Goods" passed the 26th June 1812. Enclosed I have the Honour to transmit a certified Copy of Captain Robbarts' Answer to my application.

The Nett amount of Sales is Dollars 10,642<sup>88</sup>/100. I was not aware of this Act before I delivered to Captain Robbarts his Ships Papers, having received a copy of it by accident, from the Commander of the Letter of Marque Ship Hyder Ali.

Owing to the Capture of the American Ships Hunter and Hyder Ali of Boston, and the Condemnation of the Ships Katharine and Meridian of Boston at this Port, a great Number of American Seamen have been thrown on my hands, most of them have refused to go on board the Letters of Marque; some have entered on board of Portuguese Ships at Macao bound to Lisbon; these I have Consigned to the American Consul at that Port. Four others have entered on board of two Discovery Ships called the Discovery and Investigator belonging to the English East India Company, they are not armed or commissioned Vessels and the Commanders on board are bound to protect them from Impressment and return them to me at the End of the Voyage, I found it in vain to oppose them in their Plans, I therefore consented and made the best terms for them in my Power. Some of the Exchanged Prisoners taken in the Hyder Ali prefer to remain on board of the India men to placing themselves under

my protection, in these instances I have received other American Prisoners in their places and Consigned the former to D. Casley Esq. Agent for American Prisoners in England, with a Request that he will forward their Exchange as soon as possible

I am sorry to say that in almost every instance the American Seamen prefer any other Service (except that of the Enemy) to going on board of a Ship under the Flag of their own Nation. I shall soon have the honour to present to you - Sir, a memorial on this Subject.

I have the Honour  
to Remain

Sir,

Your Obedient Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,  
J. B. C. Wilcox Esq.  
Consul for the US  
of America

Benny<sup>n</sup> C. Wilcox

Consul at Canton.

Inclosing protest of  
the ship *Arabelle*, captured  
by the *Rambla*.

J<sup>B</sup> Milver 16 Esq<sup>r</sup>

Sir

I have this Morning received your Note of yesterday, respecting the per centage on the property captured by the Jacob Jones under my command, on his passage from United States to this port, and in reply I beg leave to state, that in my opinion the United States are not entitled to any per centage on prize goods, until they are legally condemned in a Court of Admiralty, and all charges and expences attending are ascertained; and that the said captured property will be accounted for by me according to law, on the arrival of the Ship Jacob Jones at the first port in which there is a Court of Admiralty, or other authority for settling the same.

Ship Jacob Jones }  
Dec<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1814

I remain with much respect

your humble servant

signed, John Roberts

American Consulate Canton 2 January 1815.  
J. B. Milver 16, Consul for the United States of America, at the port of Canton in

in China, do hereby certify, that the preceding is a true copy of the original letter in the hand writing of John Robbarts, and is compared by me this day

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal of office, at Canton in China, the day and Year above written

J. B. Wilcox

Consul for the U. S. at Canton

Amount of Gold and Silver captured by the Ship

Jacob Jones and sold at Canton as per

J. P. Cushings books . . . . . D<sup>rs</sup> 9,845.57

Am<sup>t</sup> of Dollars captured at Sam-tien . . . . . 740.31

D<sup>rs</sup> 10,585.88

On This Fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and fourteen, appeared before me J. C. McLeod, Consul for the United States of America at the Port of Canton in China and such other ports as shall be near or next thereto than to the residence of any other consul or vice consul within this same Allegiance George Lapham first Lieutenant of the American Letter of Marque Brig "Rambler" of Boston Samuel B. East Commander, and Captain of the British Ship "Habella" of Calcutta, Francis H. Hope Kin late Master, a prize to the aforesaid Brig Rambler; Who declared, That he sailed from the Port of Boston in the United States of America on the Eighteenth day of May last, bound to Canton in China, and that on the twenty fourth day of August last, the aforesaid Brig Rambler fell in with and captured the aforesaid British Ship "Habella", and that by order of the aforesaid Samuel B. East he took command of the aforesaid Prize, and received orders to make the best of his way to Whampoa; and that from a study of various Charts, he was under the necessity of bringing the aforesaid Prize into the harbor of Macao and anchoring her under the guns of a Portuguese Fort, and fearing difficulty, he entered this protest.

George Lapham

And again on the Twelfth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and fourteen, appeared before me J. C. McLeod, Consul for the United States of America

America, at the Port of Canton in China. V. J. J. J.  
 The aforesaid George Lapkham, Master  
 of the aforesaid Ship & Mabella of Calcutta,  
 accompanied by Charles Matstat boatwain,  
 James Fleming, W. J. Fales & Thomas East  
 seamen, of the aforesaid Big Mambou and  
 crew of the aforesaid Ship & Mabella,  
 who being on board and said, that  
 they set sail on board of the aforesaid Big  
 Mambou from the Port of Boston in the  
 United States of America on the eighteenth  
 day of May last, bound to Canton in China,  
 and that nothing material occurred until  
 the eighth day of June, when the aforesaid  
 Big Mambou fell in with and captured  
 the British Big Madura of Liverpool  
 Nova Scotia, John Roberts, Master from  
 Bourdeaux bound to Halifax and the aforesaid  
 aforesaid and further declare that nothing  
 material again occurred until the twenty fourth  
 day of August, when the aforesaid Big  
 Mambou fell in with and captured the  
 aforesaid British Ship & Mabella of Cal  
 cutta Francis Hope Pice Master, from  
 Malacca bound to Batavia, from which  
 ship they took the greatest part of her cargo  
 consisting of Opium, rice goods &c and the aforesaid  
 George Lapkham further declares that the aforesaid Sam  
 uel & East furnished him with a copy of his Com  
 mission, and ordered him to take Command of  
 the aforesaid Big, with a crew consisting of the afo  
 said Charles Matstat, Richard O'Brien, James  
 Fleming, W. J. Fales & Thomas East, seamen of the afo  
 said Big Mambou, and thirty three lascars prisoners  
 captured



captured in the aforesaid seized ship, Diabola, and  
 Alexander the but-lane of the aforesaid prize,  
 who agreed to assist in working the aforesaid prize,  
 he being acquainted with the language spoken by the  
 aforesaid daceans, and the aforesaid <sup>captain</sup> George Lapham  
 and further declare that his orders from the aforesaid  
 Samuel B. Dace were, to carry the aforesaid Prize to  
 Whampoa if possible, and the aforesaid George Lapham  
 Charles Hatstat Boatman, James Thwing, W. J. Hall,  
 and Thomas Cox Seamen, and further declare that  
 the aforesaid prize and Brig Mangle were in sight  
 of each other until the eighth day of September when  
 they parted company, and on the twelfth day of  
 September they arrived in for Macao Roads, and came  
 to anchor about seven o'clock P.M. of the aforesaid  
 twelfth of September a boat of the Nine Islands in Macao Roads  
 and their captains and further declare, that the aforesaid  
 George Lapham left the aforesaid prize on the  
 thirteenth day of September at seven o'clock A.M.,  
 in the ship's boat and the aforesaid captain  
 George Lapham, and further declare that he com-  
 manded the Macao at nine o'clock A.M. and arranged  
 a Pilot at the Chinese Chop house to carry the aforesaid  
 prize to Whampoa, and that he obtained a pilot,  
 and left Macao at eleven o'clock A.M. and these  
 aforesaid George Lapham, Charles Hatstat Boatman,  
 James Thwing, W. J. Hall & Thomas Cox Seamen, and  
 further declare that the aforesaid George Lapham returned  
 to the aforesaid prize at half past two o'clock P.M.  
 of the thirteenth of September, whereupon he ordered  
 the aforesaid Pilot to carry the aforesaid prize to  
 Whampoa, but that the aforesaid <sup>Pilot</sup> instead of obeying  
 the orders of the aforesaid George Lapham, made dif-  
 ficulties and declared it was impossible to pass  
 the English Ships of War皋蘭, & Doris which  
 were stationed at Chuen-pu; a Chinese boat  
 was then dispatched by the aforesaid George Lapham



and Pilot to ascertain with precision the situation of the  
aforesaid Ship of war, and these respondents did fur-  
ther declare that upon the return of the aforesaid  
aforesaid boats and then, look of the aforesaid persons  
section the foreconnect the aforesaid Ship of war the  
aforesaid Pilot a brotherly declare that he would not  
attempt to carry the aforesaid Prize to Whampoa,  
and withstanding the repeated offer of the aforesaid  
George Lapham to give him the aforesaid Pilot  
the sum of four hundred Dollars in addition  
to his freight, provided he anchored the aforesaid  
Prize in safety at Whampoa, and these respondents  
and further declare, that the aforesaid pilot and  
frequently urge the aforesaid George Lapham to  
take up the anchor and bear away for Macassar  
bore, where he promised to anchor the aforesaid  
Prize under the guns of a Portuguese Fort in perfect  
safety; and this respondent George Lapham did  
with his declare, that finding threats and promises  
equally unavailing as to inducing the aforesaid  
Pilot to comply with his contract, and do his duty by  
at least attempting to carry the aforesaid Prize to  
Whampoa, and these respondents George Lapham  
Charles Hoat, that boatwain, James Chong, W. J.  
Lakes & Thomas Bess Seamen and after the declare  
that the aforesaid Prize was in want of ballast  
Bread, water, rice, and provisions of every description  
and they took for the sustenance of themselves  
the aforesaid Prize crew, and the aforesaid Lascar  
prisoners, and that the aforesaid Lascar prisoners  
have become very unruly, and threatened to attack  
the aforesaid prize they being in number thirty  
three, and that the aforesaid prize crew were by  
all including the aforesaid George Lapham, and  
the aforesaid prize being in every respect unfit  
to proceed to any other port or place of safety, the  
aforesaid

Upon said George Lapham said declare, that he was under  
 the necessity of coming to the resolution of complying  
 with the wishes of the aforesaid Pilot and bearing away  
 for Macao harbor, And then asponents George  
 Lapham, Charles Thatat boatswain, James Thuring,  
 W. J. Falgout Thomas East Seaman did declare,  
 that the aforesaid George Lapham did command his  
 cause the anchor of the aforesaid Prize to be taken up at  
 Eight O'clock P.M., and bore away for Macao har-  
 bor shaping a course for the inner Passage between  
 the Town of Macao and Hau-Kang Island, and that  
 by means of the aforesaid Pilot they brought the aforesaid  
 Prize to an anchor at Eleven O'clock P.M. of the 10th  
 month of September near the Guns of a Portuguese  
 fort, commonly called the Gun Fort, and at this time  
 exists and further declare, that the aforesaid George  
 Lapham left the aforesaid Prize at half past seven  
 O'clock P.M. of the fourteenth of September, at which  
 time a guard of Portuguese Soldiers under the com-  
 mand of an Officer took possession of the aforesaid  
 Prize, And the aforesaid George Lapham did further  
 declare, that the Captain of the aforesaid guard  
 announced of him where he was going, to which his  
 captain replied, that he was going on shore to  
 wait on the Governor, and as he was accordingly  
 permitted to pass on shore. And this aforesaid  
 George Lapham for himself and for the deck,  
 that at ten O'clock P.M. he called at the house  
 of J. B. M. de Alencar Esquire who was then residing  
 at Macao, who accompanied this aforesaid  
 to the House of the Governor of Macao, Bernar-  
 do de Alencar and José Maria, and received for  
 answer he was not at home and that the aforesaid  
 J. B. M. de Alencar

B. C. Wilcox left his servant at the house of the Governor, with orders to bring him information when the Governor returned, and this servant accompanied the aforesaid B. C. Wilcox to his residence where he awaited the arrival of the aforesaid boat which brought him information at one o'clock P.M., that the Governor had returned, and this servant George Lapham accordingly declared that he forthwith waited upon the Governor again accompanied by the aforesaid B. C. Wilcox, who explained to the Governor the situation of the aforesaid prize, and stated to him particularly every circumstance relating thereto, all which the Governor took down in writing, whereupon the aforesaid B. C. Wilcox claimed the protection of the Portuguese Government, for the aforesaid Prize, the Command and Prize crew, which the Governor immediately refused, and directed that the aforesaid George Lapham should therefore advise B. C. Wilcox to go on board the Prize and leave the harbor immediately, whereupon the aforesaid B. C. Wilcox explained to the Governor the imprudence, as well as impracticability, of sending the Prize to sea in her then situation in want of Ballast, Bread, water, Rice & provisions of every description both for the sustenance of the American Prize crew and the Lascar Persons, besides being watched by his Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris Robert Brown Esq. Commandant, which had that morning anchored in the roads, her boat being then about the aforesaid Prize, to which the Governor replied; that when the aforesaid Prize was

was out of the harbor, everything that stood in  
 way of should be furnished him, That Captain  
 O'Brien of His Britannic Majesty's Ship  
 Louis had been with him, and that he thought  
 to have been captured from the English; &  
 that she must forthwith appear; That he  
 went George Lapham and the aforesaid Mr.  
 Wilcox left the Government House, then  
 went refusing to go on board of the aforesaid  
 Prize and proceeded out of the harbor for  
 reasons before stated, viz. The want of a flag,  
 Breach of water, and provisions of every dis-  
 cription and the certainty of being captured  
 by his Britannic Majesty's Ship Louis then  
 at anchor in the Roads, or her boats which  
 were then in waiting about the aforesaid  
 Prize: That his shipmates Charles Stewart  
 boatswain, James Shewing, W. J. Fisher, purser,  
 Thomas Cairns, and a crew that the  
 boats of his Britannic Majesty's Ship Louis  
 proceeded on board of the aforesaid Prize at  
 half past eleven o'clock A.M. of the fourteenth  
 and the crew by the direction of the aforesaid  
 Robert O'Brien who was in his Gig along side,  
 hoisted the English Flag at the Cap of the  
 the aforesaid Prize, and then proceeded into  
 the hold of the aforesaid Prize, where they the  
 aforesaid English seamen broke open sundry  
 packages of the cargo, and this aforesaid  
 George Lapham for himself further avers  
 that at three o'clock P.M. of the fourteenth  
 while he was at the house of Daniel Shaw  
 being -

Since then being an American Merchant,  
 he was called upon from the Governor to attend  
 at his house, which this informant immediately  
 complied with, whereupon the Governor pro-  
 duced a paper written in Portuguese which he  
 said was in Chinese, but this infor-  
 mant refused, the aforesaid Paper was said to  
 contain a promise on the part of the Governor  
 to permit the aforesaid Peize with his baggage  
 to depart, and a promise on the part of this infor-  
 mant to depart from the harbor of Macao,  
 hence, this informant then left the Governor's  
 house, and was proceeding to that of the aforesaid  
 Daniel Hansen, when he was overtaken  
 in the street by five soldiers and carried back  
 to the Governor's house, where the Governor  
 threatened him with immediate confinement  
 on board of the aforesaid Peize if he did not  
 immediately sign the aforesaid paper, where-  
 upon this informant did sign his name to the  
 aforesaid Portuguese writing not knowing  
 what it was, since then, and not until then  
 he was put at liberty. And this informant  
 George Lap Lane did further declare  
 that on the fourteenth of September at four o'clock  
 P.M., the aforesaid B.C. Welles received a message  
 from the Governor the purport of which was that  
 this informant should submit to him the Govern-  
 or's statement in writing of a full statement  
 of the attending the aforesaid Peize, and his  
 anchoring in the harbor of Macao, which was  
 according by

accurately done a copy of which remains un-  
 used is Marked A, To which this document  
 George La, I have been the document received  
 can be seen on the fifteenth of September at 6 o'clock  
 O'clock & 1/2 a copy of which is here made un-  
 used Mark B, and a translation of the same is the  
 were him to be used. Marked C, and this  
 document George La, I have been the document, that  
 on the fifteenth of September at 6 o'clock & 1/2  
 when he was at the house of the former Daniel  
 Standring, there received a message by a soldier  
 that the Governor wished to speak with him, where-  
 upon he immediately proceeded to comply with  
 the appointment of the Governor, since he had  
 already got into that state and on his way as he  
 supposed to the Government House, when he was  
 arrested in the Market Place by a strong party of  
 soldiers who took this document George La, I have  
 of to the bar, where they detained him, being  
 a well known man, he was then conducted by  
 four or five of the aforesaid Portuguese soldiers,  
 where he found the Portuguese Major Master  
 in command, who ordered this document to  
 get the aforesaid Portuguese man, which this  
 document absolutely refused to do, and imme-  
 diately returned to the Captain, and this docu-  
 ment George La, I have been the document, Charles  
 Francis, James Thwing, W. J. Fales & Thomas  
 Seaman, and declare that by different boats  
 despatched for the purpose, the aforesaid  
 Major Master at length collected from  
 the different Portuguese ships in the harbor  
 and



and the Shore a sufficient Number of Portu-  
guese Boatsmen to purchase the anchor of the afore-  
said Prize, and that about half past Eleven  
O'clock P.M. They made Sail on the aforesaid  
Prize, and went out of the Harbour towards the  
Typha, and then upon that Charles Thatsat  
Boatman for himself did declare that  
about half past twelve O'clock he jumped  
on board, and swam to the ship from  
where he got into the cas. And these aforesaid  
George La, James Prize Mattie, James Shwing,  
W. F. Falls, and Thomas Davis, did further  
declare, That about three O'clock A.M.  
of the 11<sup>th</sup> month of September, the aforesaid Prize  
having run through the Typha, the aforesaid  
Thomas Mattie brought the aforesaid Prize  
to anchor, about of his Butanaw  
Majesty's Ship Doris, and between her and  
the nearest land called point Kai-quan  
and then upon that did further declare, that  
as soon as the aforesaid Prize was at an  
anchor, and her sails furled which was  
done by the Portuguese crew, the aforesaid  
James Mattie and his crew with the aforesaid  
Lascar Persons, immediately got into  
a Portuguese Launch and left the aforesaid  
Prize, whereupon these aforesaid did declare  
that they got into the boat belonging to the  
aforesaid Prize, at the moment the gig being  
into the Doris was under the bows of the aforesaid  
Prize and made the best of their way  
through the inner passage between the  
Tower

Town of Macao, and Hai-Kang Island to the inner harbor of Macao. Since this report  
 George Lapham and a crew, that he arrived  
 at the house of the aforesaid Daniel Davis  
 very at six o'clock A.M. of the sixteenth of  
 September where he remained concealed  
 until the eighteenth of September when he  
 together with his accomplices Charles Hat  
 Flat-boat man, James Thwing, Wm. J. Fales  
 & Thomas Eads Jr. & a crew in a small  
 in a Chinese boat to Whampoa and joined  
 the aforesaid Brig Rumbler again, where-  
 fore the aforesaid Deponent George Lapham  
 does protest and the said Consul  
 at his request do hereby most solemnly  
 protest against the aforesaid Governor  
 Bernardo Aleixo de Lemos  
 & Faria, his officers & others and  
 his hold as well as against Noble  
 Officer Esq. Commandant of His  
 Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris  
 his officers and crew as well as all others  
 concerned in giving up the aforesaid  
 Prize Ship Ariadne of Calcutta to the  
 French and Prize crew to the Revenue of the  
 United States of America. George Lapham  
 do hereby protest before me. Charles Hat Flat  
 Boat man, Cons. for the James Thwing Jr.  
 U.S. Officer. 16th Dec. AD. 1844. Wm. J. Fales  
 1844. at Canton. China. Thomas Eads Jr.  
 B. E. McFarlane Consul.



America, and I the aforesaid Consul do  
 for the Protest against the aforesaid Gov-  
 ernor Brancio Alvaro de Almeida. For  
 delivering up the aforesaid Prize Ship *Merabell*  
 of Calcutta to the enemies of the United States  
 of America, John Thomas Rancand  
 enemy between the Kingdom of Portugal  
 and the aforesaid United States and  
 for his most wicked and futile policy  
 in compelling this aforesaid George Lapham  
 to put his name to a written paper the con-  
 tents of which he was unacquainted with  
 which act was worthy of him the Governor  
 elected only to the Province of Goa and  
 Macao: the former being the birth place of  
 His Excellency. Since I do further protest most  
 solemnly against the aforesaid Governor for  
 seizing this aforesaid George Lapham in  
 the ship and occupying him in a Fort  
 and ultimately attempting to deliver him  
 over, person to the enemies of the United  
 States of America together with the aforesaid  
 prize crew which is contrary to the law  
 of Nations and of God. In testimony  
 whereof I have hereunto set my  
 hand and seal of office at Canton  
 in China this eight day of  
 December the Year of our Lord  
 Eight hundred and fourscore.  
 J. B. Wilcox's Consul  
 for the U.S. of America

A  
Representation of George Lapham,  
Pilot Master of the S. S.  
"Mabella"

To  
His Excellency

Donato de Almeida

Lemos e Silva

Governor of Macao.

That he sailed from Boston in the  
United States of America on the Eighteenth  
day of May last in the Letter of Marque  
"Brig 'The Numbler' Samuel B East Com-  
missioner bound to Canton in China.

That on the 23<sup>rd</sup> or 24<sup>th</sup> of August the  
said Brig fell in with and captured the  
Ship "Mabella" of Calcutta Francis R  
Hope Per Mattar, and the said Samuel  
B East ordered the said George Lapham  
to proceed in the said Ship to Canton  
in China. That on arrival of said  
vessel at Macao on the 13<sup>th</sup> inst  
reporter for said Ship and received  
a Pilot on board intending to proceed  
to Hong Kong. That the said Pilot  
refused to leave the said Ship and  
declaring that the British Ships

There were indeed positions at Tientsin  
 it is possible to reach them; When upon  
 being short of provisions, Water Ballast  
 and almost every man aboard, and having  
 only five men besides, he went towards the  
 river about the alternatives presented itself  
 but bearing away for Macao and  
 claiming protection of the Portuguese  
 Government and from whom to remain  
 at the place until he can leave it  
 with safety.

To which is respectfully  
 submitted to His Excellency

The Governor

by His Excellency  
 Humble servant

Signed George Saphar

B,

Sendo Sige Sapeu.

Recibo a sua representacao depois de  
lhe ter intimado hontem por hum termo, que se recolhesse  
abordo do Navio em cujo, para saber de lugar aonde  
no escuro da antecedente noite chegam a fundiar sem  
licença; porque como embarcação reprovada, não  
podia admitillo no Porto, nem no referido lugar por  
ser limite d'elle -

Quanto as provisoes e Agua que finge  
necessitas, na obstante proximidade de Sampa, sendo  
generos dependentes dos Chinas, he costume tomallas  
na Franquia; em consequencia comprindo V.M.<sup>a</sup> com  
o que tenho ordenado, pode sem concurso deste o  
Governo ficar socorrido.

Macao  
15.<sup>ta</sup> de Setembro  
de 1844.

Seu Devocto.

Obrigado Venerador

(assinado) Bernardo Mello de Lencastre J.<sup>o</sup>

C  
Surrendering  
of  
The Proceeding Portuguese  
Document.

Mr George Lapham

I have received your representations, after having notified you yesterday that you should give board of your ship and goods of the place where you are bound here without leave sailing the said ship of the proceeding right because she is a prize vessel and cannot be admitted into the port or berth in the limits of the said place.

As to the numerous accusations that without touching the means of Whampoa you ought to be in need of they are articles depending on the custom and it is customary to take them on board in the Roads; consequently you can in fulfilling that which I have named obtain relief without the concurrence of this Government.

Macao 15 Sept.<sup>r</sup> 1814 I am Sir

your obliged  
Worthier  
Bernard de Almeida  
Esq.

American Consulate Canton 4 Jan 1815  
 J. B. C. Wilcocks Consul for the United  
 States of America at the Port of Canton in  
 China &c &c Do Hereby certify that  
 the annexed documents consisting of the  
 Protest in the case of the English Prize Ship  
 Abella of Calcutta, representation of George  
 Lapham to the Governor of Macao & Mr  
 A, aide son of the said Governor in Portu-  
 guese & Mr. W. B. Ames a translation of the  
 same & Mr. C. together with the deposi-  
 tion of Daniel S. Mansbury an American  
 Gentleman & Mr. D are true copies of  
 the original documents by me duly  
 compared this day & I do further  
 certify and declare that every statement  
 in the aforesaid Protest & in every  
 name mentioned is strictly true.

In Witness whereof I have here-  
 unto set my hand and seal of  
 office at Canton in China,  
 the day and Year above  
 written.

J. B. C. Wilcocks  
 Consul for the U.S.  
 of America

American Consulate Canton

On this fourth day of January in the Year  
of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred  
fifteen Personally appeared before B. C.  
Merrill Consul for the United States of  
America at the Port of Canton in China,  
Daniel Shamburn, an American Gentleman Agent  
for the House of Martin Chapman of  
New York, who being duly sworn and  
says, That he was residing at Macao at the  
time the vessel "Pige Ship" was  
arrived there and that from circumstances  
of his knowledge being an American  
The Pige Master of the said Ship, George  
Latham frequently came to this port  
here for consultation and advice, and  
therefore must have further declared that he  
has carefully printed the annexed Petition  
the facts stated in which to the best  
of his knowledge and belief is true  
and correct" signed Daniel Shamburn

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto  
set my hand and seal of office  
at Canton in China this fourth day of  
January in the Year of our Lord one  
Thousand Eight hundred and fifteen

J. B. Merrill  
Consul for the U.S. of America

3 July. 1815.

The Undersigned, Consul for the United States of America at the Port of Canton in China, begs leave respectfully to submit to the consideration of the Honorable James Monroe Esquire, Secretary of State for the United States of America, the propriety of the following amendments, of the 5<sup>th</sup> Sections of the Act of Congress passed the 4<sup>th</sup> day of January 1790, "for the government and regulation of seamen in the Merchant's Service" And the third Section, of the Act supplementary to the act, concerning Consuls and vice Consuls, and for the protection of American Seamen" passed the 28<sup>th</sup> of February 1803.

It is provided by the 5<sup>th</sup> Section of the act of the 4<sup>th</sup> of January 1790, "If any seaman or ~~seaman~~ shall absent himself for more than forty hours at one time, he shall forfeit all wages due him, and also all his goods and Chattels which were on board of the said Ship or vessel, or in any store where they may have been lodged, at the time of absention, to the use of the owners of the said Ship or Vessel &c &c."

It is proposed to forfeit the wages due to the seaman at the time of disention, to the United States, or to some fund established for the



the support of disabled Seamen, and not to the owners of the Vessel, for the following reasons.

It has often occurred that Commandants of Vessels which have been on long, tedious, and laborious Voyages, sometimes of two or three years, particularly on the North West Coast of America, and the Pacific Ocean, ill treat and unnecessarily punish their Seamen, for the sole purpose of driving them to desert from their Vessels, that they may forfeit to their owners all claims to wages, through which, means they are driven to the necessity of entering into foreign service, and thus the United States are deprived of the use of many able and valuable Seamen; this takes place more particularly about the time of the Ship's arrival at this port, from which period as many Seamen are deterred from navigating the Vessel to the United States or Europe (their usual destinations from hence) as were necessarily employed in the previous and more lucrative part of the Voyage.

It is respectfully submitted, if the forfeiture was made to the United States, and not to the owners of the Vessel from which the Seamen desert, the motive for the abuse of the Mariner will no longer exist; at the same time his punishment will not be lessened in case he intentionally or unwittingly deserts his Vessel.

as a security to the owners of Vessels, against any expense which may arise, from the increased wages they are obliged to pay to other Seamen or Mariners since in the place of those who may desert, it may be provided that the United States on forwarding benefit from the forfeitures, shall make the good to the owners of the Vessel that difference in wages.

It is provided by the 3<sup>d</sup> Section of the act of the 28<sup>th</sup> of February 1863. That whenever a ship or vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States, shall be sold in a foreign country, and her company discharged, or when a Seaman or Mariner, a citizen of the United States, shall with his own consent, be discharged in a foreign country, it shall be the duty of the Master or Commander, to produce to the Consul, vice Consul, Commercial agent, or vice Commercial agent, the list of his ship's company, certified as aforesaid; and to pay to such Consul &c. &c. for every Seaman or Mariner so discharged, being designated on such list as a citizen of the United States, three months pay over and above the wages which may be due to, such Mariner or Seaman &c. &c.

American Vessels, which have been trading on the North West Coast of America and the Pacific

Pacific Ocean, have of late been sold at Port on the North West Coast, and Islands in the Pacific Ocean, where there are no Consuls, or Vice Consuls of the United States residing, and their crews discharged, in some instances they have been paid to the time of discharge by an agent on the owners of the vessel in America, in other instances they have been paid in articles composing the cargo of the vessel, such as Seal Skins, valued at two, two and a half, and often three dollars each, thus they are under the necessity of disposing of on the spot for one dollar, sometimes 75/100 each; the sacrifice the Seamen make on their crews is not less than that on the Skins, often one half or three fourths of the nominal amount, there are always persons ready to take advantage of their necessities. Articles necessary to the comfort of Seamen are of the extravagantly high at the above mentioned places.

In no instance that has come to my knowledge, has the amount of wages been paid in Cash, to the unfortunate Seamen thus discharged, thrown out of employment, and left to suffer in a foreign country, without the opportunity of returning to the United States for more than twelve months and frequently for

for a much longer period.

In no instance, has the three months pay, provided for by the act of the 28<sup>th</sup> February 1863 been paid to the Consul, on the arrival of the Commandant of Vessels at this port, after having sold their Vessels and discharged the Seamen as above stated; they deliver in their Ships Registers at the Consuls office, a suitable receipt to enable them to cancel the Register Books in the United States.

It is respectfully submitted to the aid of this Section, in such a way as to provide for the payment of wages to Seamen thus discharged in cash.

Also to provide for the payment of the three months wages, agreeably to the act of the 28<sup>th</sup> February 1863, at the first foreign port where the Commandant may arrive, at which there is a Consul, Vice Consul, Commercial agent, or Vice Commercial agent, of the United States residing.

all which is respectfully submitted

By Your obedient  
duplicate,

Consul in Shun  
28<sup>th</sup> February 1865

Wm. H. Sullivan  
J. B. A. Co. of W.  
Consul for the U.S. of America

American Consulate Canton -  
September 22<sup>d</sup> 1857 -

To The Honorable

John Quincy Adams Esquire -  
Secretary of State -  
Washington

Sir, I think it my duty to

submit to you the following statement -

The Ship Wabash of Baltimore anchored in Macao Roads on the 22<sup>d</sup> of May last, with a quantity of Opium and seven thousand Dollars in specie on board; her Commander G. L. Gault, proceeded in person to this Port, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the mate during his absence, on the night of the 26<sup>th</sup> of the same month, the Wabash was boarded by a boat manned with fifteen Chinese, who attacked her crew, murdered the chief mate and one seaman, whose bodies they threw into the sea, wounded the second mate and two seamen, drove four of the crew overboard, two of whom were drowned two swam on shore; plundered the ship of all the specie, thirty five cases of Opium and many articles of less value, and then left her - The second mate died on the 28<sup>th</sup>, at the Hospital at Macao, the two wounded seamen have since recovered -

Fortunately I was residing at Macao, when this affair took place, and lost no time in making the necessary application, to the local Chinese authorities and obtained from them, documents corroborating the facts - I then addressed a memorial to the Viceroy of the Province of Canton, in which I demanded justice for the outrage committed on a ship under the flag of the United States while at anchor within the waters of this Empire; in enumerating the loss, I was careful not to mention the Opium, as it was the prevailing opinion that the Pirates had proceeded to a distant province, if not to Manila, in which case very little hope was

entertained of saying them -

The Viceroy's answer to my memorial was quite as favorable as I anticipated; in less than a month, thirteen of the Pirates were taken, and a considerable quantity of the Opium found on them, the latter circumstance occasioned not a little disgust on the part of the Viceroy, but as Captain Gault on his landing at Macao had refused to take a Pilot so he was offered him, to carry the Malak to this port, it evidently was not his intention to enter with his ship or land her cargo. - I therefore took that ground in my reply to the Viceroy's remonstrance against the introduction of a contraband article by an American Ship - On the 13<sup>th</sup> of June, I was invited with several of my Countrymen to witness the execution of five of the principal Pirates, for reasons it is not necessary to state, I refused, but prevailed on two American Gentlemen to attend -

On the 6<sup>th</sup> day of July I received an address from the Co-Hong, who are the licensed Merchants for foreign Commerce, responsible to the Government for the duties on exports, imports and tonnage at the same time, they but nominally enjoy, a monopoly of the Trade - I have the honor to enclose a literal translation of this document, which you will perceive is intended by the Co-Hong to be submitted to his Excellency the President of the United States, and made public for the information of the American merchants trading to this Country -

I cannot dismiss this subject without expressing a due sense of the assistance, which was promptly rendered me, by Sir Theophilus Metcalfe (Bart.) Chief for all the Affairs of the Honorable East India Company, in London, Select Committee of Supercargoes, and the Reverend Robert Morrison Chinese Interpreter to the British Factory; without the aid of the last mentioned gentleman I could not possibly have brought

brought this disagreeable affair to so successful an issue -

I have the Honor to be

Sir

With the greatest respect.

Your most Obedient Humble Servant

J. B. Milcock  
Consul for the  
U.S. of America



(- Address -)

To the American Consul  
Mr. Wilcocks:—

may he be highly promoted.

We approach to in-  
form you, that foreign Opium, the dirt  
used in smoking, has long been prohibited  
by an order received, it is not allowed to  
come to Canton; if it be presumptui-  
ously brought, the moment it is dis-  
covered, it inevitably involves the Security  
Merchant; and the crime of the said  
merchant, bringing the prohibited dirt,  
for smoking, to Canton, will also assured-  
ly be examined into; and a prosecution  
be begun which will impede her de-  
parture. The consequences are exceeding-  
ly important. We, being apprehensive  
that the foreign Merchants of your  
Honorable Country, who come to Canton  
to trade, may not all fully know the  
hindrances arising from bringing it to  
Canton, do therefore especially prepare  
a letter to inform you, and will trouble  
you. Benevolent Brother, to write a letter  
immediately back to your Country, and  
tell these things to your Honorable  
Country's President, that all the  
Ships which come to Canton, may be  
caused to know that Opium, the dirt  
used in smoking, is an article -

The Celestial Empire

prohibited, by an Order received; and  
hereafter, most positively, they must  
not buy it and bring it to Canton -

\*from the Son of Heaven, i.e. the Emperor  
understood -



If they bring it, the moment we examine into it, and find it out, certainly we will not dare to be security for the said ship: and moreover will assuredly report it, fully to the Great Officers of Government, who will according to law, investigate and prosecute. Decidedly we will not dare to conceal the affair, for those who import it, and thereby bring guilt upon ourselves. The trade of the said ship will assuredly be impeded by the smoking dirt, and when seeking to report it, it will be a difficult thing to find it availing - Do not say, that we did not speak soon enough - (for the persons concerned)

We pray you Benevolent Brother to write a letter immediately and tell these things - It will be fortunate if you do not view it as a superficial common place affair, and so delay, and cause future impediments - The above is what we particularly beg; and write on purpose -

To Mr. Milecks:

Benevolent Brother, for his perusal -

We, younger brothers commonly called -

Kai-King, 22<sup>nd</sup> year, 5<sup>th</sup> month 22<sup>nd</sup> day -  
Canton -

Houqua -  
Paukhyqua -  
Mowqua -  
Cheongqua -  
~~Bongqua~~ -  
Boongqua -  
Kungqua -  
Geogqua -  
Fatqua -  
Man hopi -  
Pacqua -

(Address)

To the American Consul.

Mr Wilcocks:—

may he be highly promoted.

We approach to inform you, that foreign Opium, the dirt used in smoking, has long been prohibited by an order received, it is not allowed to come to Canton; if it be presumptuously brought, the moment it is discovered, it inevitably involves the security Merchant; and the crime of the said vessel, bringing the prohibited dirt, for smoking to Canton, will also assuredly be examined into, and a prosecution be begun, which will impede her departure. The consequences are exceedingly important. We, being apprehensive that the foreign Merchants of your Honorable Country, who come to Canton to trade, may not all fully know the Penalties arising from bringing it to Canton, do therefore especially prepare a letter to inform you, and will trouble you; Benevolent Brother, to write a letter immediately back to your Country, and tell these things to your Honorable Country's President, that all the Ships which come to Canton, may be caused to know that Opium, the dirt in smoking, is an article—

The Celestial Empire

prohibited, by an Order received; and hereafter, most positively, they must not buy it, and bring it to Canton.

—from the Son of Heaven, i.e. the Emperor understood—

If they bring it, the moment we  
 examine into it, and find it out, certainly  
 we will not dare to be security for  
 the said ship; and moreover will aff-  
 suredly report it, fully to the Great  
 Officers of Government, who will ac-  
 cording to law, investigate and prosecute.  
 Decidedly we will not dare to conceal  
 the affair for those (who import it) and  
 thereby bring guilt upon ourselves -  
 The trade of the said ship will assured-  
 ly be impeded by the smoking dirt,  
 and when seeking to repent, it will  
 be a difficult thing to find it availing - (for the persons concerned)

Do not say, that we did not speak  
 soon enough -

We pray you Benevolent Brother  
 to write a letter immediately and tell  
 these things - It will be fortunate  
 if you do not view it as a common place  
 affair, and so delay, and cause future  
 impediments -

The above is what we particularly  
 beg, and write on purpose -

To W. Wilcocks,

Benevolent Brother, for his perusal,

We, younger, brothers -

commonly call'd -

Kai-King 22<sup>nd</sup> Year, 5<sup>th</sup> Month 22<sup>nd</sup> day -  
 Canton -

Hoiqua -  
 Pau Ahkyqua -  
 Mowqua -  
 Cheongqua -  
 Consequa -  
 Pongqua -  
 Ningqua -  
 Hoqua -  
 Fatqua -  
 Maunhop -  
 Paqua -

B. C. Wilcocks —  
Jan 18.

American Consulate Canton 26<sup>th</sup> July 1818.

To

The Honorable John Quincy Adams Esquire  
Secretary of State  
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to  
enclose the annual Return of American Trade at this  
Port closing this day.

I am

Sir,

Your obt. Servant

B. C. Wilcocks  
Consul for the  
U.S. of America

B. C. Wilcocks -

Recd May 25.

American Consulate Canton  
January 6<sup>th</sup> 1819

To The Honorable  
John Quincy Adams Esquire  
Secretary of State  
Washington.

Sir,

I have taken the liberty  
to forward to you a Document which exhibits at once  
in view, an Estimate of the Total Value of Imports and  
Exports in American Vessels trading to Canton, from  
the Season of 1804-5 to 1817-18 both inclusive.

My apology for intruding on you is,  
that a similar Statement had been forwarded to  
England, and I am unwilling to have it supposed  
that more correct informations relative to facts of  
this descriptive, should exist in any other Country  
than my own.

I have the honor to be  
with great respect  
Sir,

Your obt. Servt.

B. C. Wilcocks  
Consul of the U.S. of America

C. C. Wilcocks —

Recd 10509.

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American Consulate Canton 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1820

The Honorable

John Quincy Adams Esquire  
Secretary of State  
Washington.

Sir,

Agreeably to Instructions from the Department of State under date of April 1803, regarding certificates of Refusal on the part of Masters of Vessels, to receive Mariners and Seamen, according to the requisitions contained, in The 4<sup>th</sup> Section of an Act, Supplementary To The Act Concerning Consuls and Vice Consuls for the further protection of American Seamen" passed the 28<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1803; I have the honor to transmit a Certificate in the case of Lieut. De Ryte Master of the Ship Ontario of New York. This is the first instance of a refusal of the kind since my appointment in 1814, and I find on enquiring of my predecessors in Office, that a similar case never occurred to them. I beg leave to observe, that American Mariners and Seamen who find themselves distressed on the North West Coast or at any of the ports in the Pacific Ocean, generally repair to this place, as the most probable port, to obtain assistance and conveyance to the U.S; and that in case the refusal in the present instance is over looked, other Masters of Vessels will no doubt follow the example of the Commandeur of the Ontario, which will incur great expense, in providing passages for the Masters and Matros of Vessels who may in future apply to me for assistance.

I am with great Respect,

Sir

Your obedient Servant

B. C. Wilcocks  
Consul for the  
U.S. of America

B. C. Wilcocks -  
Recd 26<sup>th</sup> April 1821. -

American Consulate Canton,  
December 30<sup>th</sup> 1820

To

The Honorable

John Quincy Adams Esquire.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to  
enclose, a Translation of The last Will and Testament  
of The late Emperor of China Kia-King, also The procla-  
mation of His Son and Successor Taou-Kwang.

I am with great respect

Sir,

Your obedient Servant  
B. C. Wilcocks  
Consul for the  
U. S. of America

The last Will & Testament of the Late  
Emperor Kien-Lung said to have been given on September 2<sup>d</sup> 1820  
the day on which he died -

(The great Emperor who received from heaven and, resolving  
on the dominions of the world hereby announces his will to  
the Empire) -

When I, the Emperor, gratefully received from his late Majesty  
Kien-Lung that great benevolent and true Sovereign, the impe-  
rial signet and succeeded to the Throne, I received his  
prudent instructions in the affairs of government three years  
afterwards.

I have considered that the foundation of a country and the  
great principles of social order <sup>consist</sup> in Reverencing heaven, Filial piety  
ancestors, Being assiduous in Government, and loving the common  
people.

Since I entered on my office I have exercised the strictest care  
and have felt a solemn awe, whilst I daily meditate on  
the important duties devolving on me. I have remembered that  
heaven raises up princes for the sake of the people, and that the  
duty of feeding the people and teaching them is laid upon the  
one man.

When I first conducted the affairs of government, the  
Rebellious Banditti in the provinces Sze-chuen, Sze-se & Hoo-nan  
were not yet reduced to a state of tranquillity and had to instruct  
and stimulate the great officers and the great army to put them  
in order and to direct them; by which efforts, the Banditti were  
successfully destroyed and subsequently the tranquillity was enjoyed  
manquility and repose; every hand found delight in its proper  
occupation, whilst I protected, as in my books, and generously  
larged the poor people - thus they & I were blessed with repose &  
rest.

But in the Eighteenth year of my Reign, discord and  
trouble again created disturbance, and rushed inside the sacred  
gate of the palace. The rebels connected themselves with the  
oracles Sze-nan & Hoo, and spread themselves over three provinces.  
However, happily by a reliance on high Heaven's assistance,  
his Sea devils were destroyed and the pernicious exterminated and  
less than two months tranquillity was again restored.



I have always considered that heterodox opinions were pernicious to the people, and have often issued orders and instructions on this subject, to render government respected and to correct ignorant beliefs. And in order and enforced by authority, ten fundamental principles, the cards which bind society to either helping to make the administration of government pure, and the public manners solid and healthy. These cards I have never for a day dismissed from my view. The yellow River has from ancient times till now been China's grief. Whenever it Yun-te & Hsiao-hua the mouth of the River has been by sand Banks impeded, it has higher up the stream caused alarm by overflowing the country. On such occasions I have not spared the imperial forces to embank the River, & restore the water to their former channel. Since a former repair of the River was reported to me, six or seven years of tranquility had elapsed, when last year, in the autumn, from the excessive rains, there was an unusual rise of the water, and in Hsiao-hua Province the River burst the Banks at several places both on the South & North sides, and the stream Hao-shu, flowing transversely, forced a passage to the sea. The injury done was immense.

During the spring of this year just as those who conducted the repair of the Banks, had reported that the work was finished the southern bank at En-fung again gave way. Orders have been issued to commence the repairs after the autumn, and money has been given for the work which is calculated may be completed during the winter.

I have paid particular attention to the lives of my people, and have been anxious to prevent a single individual's being distressed. When excessive rains or drought occurred in any part of the Empire, I have remitted the land tax, & I have conferred grain, as soon as distress was felt, immediate relief was given.

Last year on the 60th anniversary of my birth, when the people of all ranks & people were presenting their sincere congratulations, I thought what benefit I should confer, and finally proclaimed a remission of all debts for land tax, to the amount of upwards of twenty millions, with a wish that every family and every individual should enjoy abundance and all ranks ascend to gather the heights of general joy.

This year during the Spring and Summer and now and 10th Autumn there was seasonable and from every province plenty was announced to me which afforded great pleasure to my heart. In the middle of Autumn I with a feeling of reverential obedience to the instructions of my Ancestors, was proceeding to Chia-lan on a winter excursion, & to avoid the heat stopped at the mountain Shan. I have hitherto enjoyed robust health, and at the age of 60 years this has been the first time of my life, I could ascend a distant mountain to visit the Rivers on the plains without a feeling of weariness. On this occasion, in the course of my journey the intense heat of the atmosphere affected me, & yesterday having whipped my horse across

the mountain of wide benevolence, when I came to the hill cottage  
felt the phlegm rise to suffocation, and apprehended I should not  
recover. But in obedience to the law of departed sages of my  
family I had already in the seventh year of my reign and the  
seventh month on the tenth day at five o'clock in the morning  
previously appointed an heir to the throne which appointment I  
myself sealed and looked up in a secret Box. When the rebels in the  
18th year attempted to climb over the Palace walls the Imperial Heir with  
his own hand fired and shot two of them, which caused the rest to fall  
with terror to the ground, and the sacred abode was in consequence pre-  
served in quiet. The merit of this conduct was very great, and as  
the promise of making him heir was not to become a parent, I  
created him a King, to be styled "The Wise" thereby rewarding his singular  
services.

The present disease will end my life, the "divine utensil" (the throne) is supremely important, & it becomes proper to transfer it to another, I therefore command all the ministers of the Imperial presence, all the states-men of the military board, and all other great officers of the Imperial household, in an assembly body to open the secret deposit. The Imperial Heir is benevolent, dutiful, wise, & valourous, and will be able to sustain the trust committed to him - let him ascend the Imperial throne & succeed to the universal rule.

The duty of a sovereign prince consists in knowing mens characters, and giving repose to the people. I have long discussed clearly this subject, but to carry these duties into effect is truly difficult, let them be duly considered, let them be strenuously maintained, attack yourself (oh my son!) to the good and virtuous, love and feed the black haired people, and preserve our family dominions over the great patrimony, to my great of  
a gds.

The Le Re. Assoc says, that dutiful sons perpetuate well the designs of their fathers, and illustrate well the affairs of their ancestors - May your strenuous efforts never be intermitted

I have arrived at the high honor of being the son of Heaven my  
years have extended beyond a sexagenary cycle. The happiness I have  
attained may be designated great, I hope my successor will be  
able to continue my purposes and will cause the people to enjoy the  
felicity of general tranquility, and thus my wishes will be gratified.  
When I received the Imperial Seal, I had two elder Brothers and one  
younger Brother. In the spring of this year the Royal Brother  
King-tsin first departed this life, and only the Royal Brothers  
Ching-tsin & Ching-tsin remain, these for a long time have  
of their involvements, which punishment is hereby entirely remitted.

The Shan King relates that the ancient Emperor See closed his career in a hunting excursion, my tale has therefore been that of hers, and further this place Luang-gang is one which according

to be must be annually closed by the Imperial presence, as  
my predecessor has lately suggested, and thus bring them then  
the indignity (not doing here). Let the State mourning be agree-  
able to former usages, and be put off after twenty seven days,  
announce this to the Empire and cause everyone to hear it

Hea-King  
25<sup>th</sup> year of Hsin 25<sup>th</sup> day

Last Will of His  
Late Majesty The  
Emperor of China  
Hea-King  
November 9<sup>th</sup> 1820

In Consul Wilcock's

Letter of 30 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1820.

Published in the Nat. Intelligencer  
of 12 May 1821.

The  
Heaven  
 Joyful Proclamation of the New Emperor of China!  
Tsun Kwan

(On the 17th of the 8th moon (Septemb<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> 1820) the Great Emperor who has received from heaven and producing nature, the government of the world, issued the following proclamation.

Our Heavenly dynasty had received the most substantial indication of Heaven's kind care. Our Ancestors Yao-tsoo & Shun-tsoo (about A.D. 2300) began to lay the first foundations of our Empire and Shun-tsoo (in 1734) became the sole monarch of China.

Our sacred Ancestor Shun-tsoo, the Emperor Yung-chung, though of his age, and Heaven himself, the immortal in honor, all above did in virtue were divine in martial prowess, consolidated the glory of the Empire, and moulded the whole to peace and harmony.

His late Majesty who had, now gone the great journey, governed as under Heaven's Canopy, twenty five years, exercising the utmost caution and industry - His Evening and morning was he ever idle, He assiduously aimed at the best possible rule, and hence his Government was excellent and illustrious. The Court & the Country felt the deepest reverence & the stilling of profound awe. A liberal heart and a benevolent administration were universally diffused. In China Proper as well as beyond its order and tranquility prevailed, and the tens of thousands of common people were happy, that in the midst of hope, that the glorious reign would be long protracted, & the help of heaven would be received, many days, unexpectedly, on descending to bless, by his Majesty's presence, the village Loan-gan, the Dragon's character (the Holy Empire) became a guest on high.

My sacred & indulgent father had in the year that he began to rule alone, silently settled that the divine utensils, the Throne should devolve on my contemplative person, I, knowing the feebleness of my virtue, at first felt much afraid I should not be competent to the office, but on reflecting, that the sagacious my Ancestors, have left to posterity their plans, that his late Majesty has laid the duty on me: & Heaven's Throne should not be long vacant - I gave violence to my feelings, and gave myself to intermit with my heart that I may with firmness obey the unattainable decree, and on the 17th of the 8th moon (Oct 3<sup>rd</sup> 1820) I purpose devoutly to announce the extent to Heaven, to Earth, to my Ancestors and to the Gods of the Land and of the Grain, and shall show the decree on the Imperial Throne. Let the next year be the first of Tsun Kwan (Reasons Glory).

Shall afterwards hope to be able to continue former excellencies; May my hand be on me, it, with feelings of respect and caution, and when a man is addressed himself to the Emperor, he ought to confer benefits on his kindred, and extensively bestow various favours. It is better to be generous than to be stingy as stated below.

1. On the personal at Court, & those also who are at a distance from it, let the title of Wang (a King) & downwards and those of, is above the rank of Kung (a Duke); let gracious gifts be conferred.

2. On all the nobles below the rank of Marquis, down to that of Kih-Kit let gracious gifts be conferred.

3. Further at Court & abroad, in the Manchu, Manchu & Chinese Officers great and small civil & military shall all be promoted one step.

4. Those Officers whose deceased parents have received posthumous titles of Honour shall have their titles increased, to correspond with the promotion of themselves.

5. Officers at Court of the 4th degree of Rank, & in the Provinces, those of 5th rank, shall have the privilege of sending one son to the Keen-tze-Keen (National College).

6. Officers who have been deprived of their rank but retained in office, & who have not been stepped a forfeit, shall have their Rank & pay restored.

7. Let the number of Candidates to be accepted at the literary examinations in each Province, be increased from ten to thirty persons.

8. Let the regular term of residence in the Keen-tze-Keen College be diminished one month on this occasion.

9. Let all the Keen-tze-Keen graduates be permitted, as a mark of honor, to wear a button of the sixth degree of Rank.

10. Let Officers be dispatched to sacrifice at the Tombs of departed Emperors, and Kings of former dynasties; at the grave of Confucius, and at the great mountains & the four great rivers of China.

11. Executing Rebels, murderers and other unpardonable offenders, let all those who may have committed crimes before day break of the 27th of the 5th moon (the day of ascending the Throne) be forgiven. If any accuse a crime, & the crimes forgiven, punish the accuser, according to the crime which he alleges against the person already forgiven.

12. All convicts in the several Provinces who have been transported for crimes committed, but who have conducted themselves quietly for a given time, shall be permitted to return to their homes.

13. Tartars under the different banners, & persons of the Imperial household, convicted of the robbery of property, & punished by, for theft if it can be proved that they really possess no property, let them be all forgiven.

14. Let all Officers of Government whose sons or grandsons were charged with crimes of infidelity & disrespect of their fathers, be forgiven.

15. Let Officers & privates in the Tartar Army, to whom Government may have advanced money, not be required to pay it.

16. Let all old Soldiers of the Tartar & Chinese Army who have seen service, and are now invalided, have their cases examined into, and have some

having conferred on them, in addition to the legal compassion they already receive.  
 19 Let there be an enquiry made in all the Provinces for those families, in which  
 there are alive five generations, & those who have seen seven generations, & awards  
 be conferred in addition to the usual honorary tablet conferred by law.  
 20 Agriculture is of the first importance to the Empire: let the Officers of  
 Government every where laud those who are diligent in ploughing & sowing.  
 21 Old men have in every age been treated with great respect - let there be  
 Report made of all above seventy, both of Tartars & of Chinese, with the number  
 of domestic slaves & people who already possess rank.  
 22 Let one month's pay be given to certain of the Manchu & Munkoo  
 Tartar Soldiers & also to Chinese Troops who joined the Tartar standard at the  
 conquest.  
 23 Let men who belong to the Tartar Army & who are now above 70 years  
 of age, have a man awarded to attend upon them, and excuse them from  
 all service. To those ~~under~~ 80 years give a piece of silk, a catty of cotton, a  
shih measure of Rice and ten catties of flesh, meat, and to those men above  
 90 years of age, double those largesses.  
 24 Let all overseers of Asylums for Widows & orphans & for sick people be  
 always attentive & prevent any one being destitute.  
 So! now ~~as~~ <sup>in</sup> succeeding to the Throne I shall exert myself  
 to give repose to the millions of every people - Obedience to sustain the  
 burden laid on my shoulders!  
 With veneration I receive charge of Heaven's great commands,  
 O ye Kings & Statesmen, Officers great & small, civil & military, every  
 one be faithful & devoted, & aid in supporting the just affairs, that  
 our family dominions may be preserved hundreds & tens of thousands  
 of years, in never ending tranquility & glory - Promulge this to all  
 under Heaven. Cause every one to hear it -



B. C. Wilcocks -

Recd 10<sup>th</sup> April.

American Consulate Canton

To

— " December 12<sup>th</sup> 1821

The Honorable John Quincy Adams Esquire

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir

I have the honor

to acknowledge the receipt of the documents alluded to in my letter of the 1<sup>st</sup> of November, longer than I at first intended, from a desire of collecting as much additional information as possible, relative to the manner in which the Hong Merchants conducted the Negotiations with the constituted authorities; which together with some other interesting papers I have obtained after much labour, and now beg leave to submit them as follows; N<sup>o</sup> 45, Translations of the official documents which passed between the Hong Merchants and the constituted authorities. N<sup>o</sup> 46 The Vice Roy's Memorial to his Imperial Majesty, relative to the Trial &c. annexed to which are my Remarks on the said Memorial. N<sup>o</sup> 47 A Note of the Judges and others, who assisted at the Trial, and the constituted authorities and others who were present at the Execution of Terraucio. N<sup>o</sup> 48 a Book containing the Titles &c. of the constituted authorities &c. &c. &c.

I shall have the honor to address you in

a

a few days on the subject of The Opium Trade  
I am,

With High Respect

Sir

Your obedient Mount Sub-

7/30 Wilcox's

Consul for the  
U.S. of America,



Dec 28 April 1822.

American Consulate Canton

To The Honorable

December 19<sup>th</sup> 1821.

John Quincy Adams Esquire

Secretary of State Washington

Sir,

I have the Honor to enclose  
Six documents, which have been issued regarding the Importa-  
tion of Opium into China, which is contrary to the Laws of the  
Empire, and has been attended with great inconvenience to the  
Trade for several Months past.

I have the Honor to be,

With great Respect,

Sir, —

Your obedient Servant

J. S. M. Brooks

Consul for the

U.S. of America

Letter Concerning  
Opium

Signed by all the Hong Merchants  
addressed to W. Wilcock, the Amer-  
ican Consul.

Received 12<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1821.

We hereby state respectfully that we  
have received a verbal Order from the  
Vice Roy to the following effect—

"Opium has for a long time  
past been prohibited by law, and on  
former occasions many official Edicts  
have been issued commanding foreign  
Vessels not to bring it to Canton, and  
that if a violation of this command  
was discovered a severe prosecution  
and punishment would be the con-  
sequence.

Now an Edict has again issued  
concerning the foreign Vessels of all nations,  
and if they bring Opium with them  
into the Port, do you immediately report  
it to Government and request them to  
be expelled from the Port, and that  
no trade with them be allowed. If  
the Hong Merchants connive and do  
not report the facts to Government they  
shall be prosecuted and punished &c.  
Now

Now as to your Honorable Country's  
Foreign Ships anchored at Whampoa, it  
is difficult for us to know whether they  
have or have not this Commodity on  
board, we therefore beg that your Bene-  
volent Brother, will minutely inquire  
what is the fact respecting all the  
several Ships, and if they have smuggled  
Opium into the Port make it under-  
stand, that in China it must not  
on any account be smuggled or sold,  
and further we will trouble you to  
put a watch over them, and order them  
out of the Port for if they linger about  
and delay and we discover that they  
really have Opium on board we shall  
most assuredly report it to the great  
Officers of the Province and wait  
for the prosecution of the affair.  
We most decidedly will not connive  
at it and receive such serious in-  
volvement - We write expressly for the  
purpose of informing you and are  
with Compliments &c. &c. &c.

Yours  
Kouqua  
Chouqua  
Cheongqua  
To Mr. Wilcock's } Consequa  
for his Inspection } Yengqua

Paper sent to the American Consul By Howqua  
Nov<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1821

Heik, the magistrate of the Nankai district, and Wang, the magistrate of the Pan-yu (or Whampoa) district issue the following in obedience to orders—

We have received an Official Document from Ching, the Po-ching-ze (or Treasurer of the Province) which contains the following—

On the 22<sup>d</sup> of the 10<sup>th</sup> moon, of the 1<sup>st</sup> year of Taoutwang, I received an Official Document from Auen, the guardian of the Prince, and the Governor General of the two Provinces Kwantung & Kwang-se, couched in these words—

The King Merchants have in obedience to orders, stated to Government that they have found out three Vessels Hek's and others, all of whom have Opium on board, which they have brought with them into the Port—

Opium is a commodity which is produced among foreigners beyond seas, & from thence flows in & poisons China— Often have Imperial Edicts been issued strictly prohibiting it— and I, with the Hopp, have issued severe prohibitions against it— not two or three times only.

I have now found out by enquiry, that the foreign Ships which enter the Port, still clandestinely smuggle it in, & I have ordered the merchants to their face to enquire & examine about every vessel, & report the facts to Government— These Merchants have now stated that the Country Ships Hek (Capt. Hogg) & Pikenshe (Capt. Parkins) and the

American Ship, Happehun (Capt. Coupland) all have Opium in them, hereby egregiously offending the Mandates of the Celestial Empire —

In the 20<sup>th</sup> year of K'ea-King, it was ordered by His Imperial Majesty, that if one vessel brought Opium, that vessel & her whole cargo should be rejected, & her trading interdicted. If all the vessels brought Opium, then they must all have the whole of their cargoes rejected, and their trading interdicted, if the ships expelled from the Port. This is on record —

Now as the Ships Hek, and Pekenche, and Happehun, (Capt. Hogg of Ship Eugenia) (Capt. Parkins of the Merga) (Capt. Coupland of the American Ship Emily) have been discovered to contain Opium; it is right forthwith in reverential obedience to Imperial orders, to reject the whole cargoes of these Ships. But of these three Ships, some have landed goods, & some have not; and some have taken on board goods, & others have not, which is a different case from those Ships that have just entered the Port. and it is proper to distinguish & punish them severely. — I have advisedly determined concerning these three Ships, which have already landed raw cotton, patchwork, &c., that the security Merchants shall calculate accurately the original cost in the respective countries to which the Ships belong; and shall out of clemency, give one half to the foreigner, to whom the commodities belong. It being only permitted however, to give it in goods; not in money. — and an order shall

be issued to the Ta-jan (see Note) to wait for these Goods till three months after the said Ship leaves the Port, when he may put them on board some other Ship, & send them home to his own Country. He shall not be allowed to put them on board the original Ship. The other half of the value (of the landed Goods) & the profits which have been made on them, shall be confiscated, and delivered to the treasury of the Peking size, for the use of Government. The Goods which have not yet been landed, shall all be registered, & the Opium it shall be the duty of Hong-quan & the others to take out of the Ship, & burn, and let the Ship which contained it be expelled from the Port, & sent back to their own Country within five days — As to the Goods which Schappelen has taken on board, it is stated that they belong to a Foreigner of the "Holland" Nations, who has freighted them. I fear there is some clandestine working to catch other hands in this; and order that they shall not be freighted in that Ship, but hereby require the Man-hae Magistrate, & the Whampoa Magistrate, to put Officers over the Securing Merchant, & make him instantly take them all out of the said Ship, & store them up till three months after this Ship leaves the Port, & then permit them to be put on board some other Ship, & sent away — In one word — ordinary Goods if smuggled, are liable to be confiscated

Note Ta-jan is applied both to Chiefs of Factories & to individual Chapra-cargoes but more usually to Chiefs —

For how can these three Ships which have brought a prohibited commodity, & offended against the Mandates of the Celestial Empire, be permitted to escape without severe Punishment, to correct the gain-scheming hearts of foreigners —

Further, the Celestial Empire allows a trade in Tea, to keep alive those Nations; the said Foreign Merchants clandestinely sell opium, to injure China — Neither Celestial Principles, nor the Royal Law will allow this.

Let the aforesaid three Ships not only be disallowed trading on this occasion, but moreover it is right to set a mark upon them, & forever disallow their coming to Canton to trade — Let this Document be handed to the treasurer, & let him write with the Judge, instantly requiring the Manhae, & Whampoa Magistrates to communicate the order to the Hong Merchants, & vigorously impel them to a speedy management of the business. Let there not be the least opposition nor delay, the existence of which will involve them in serious guilt —

As to all those Merchants who carelessly secure every Ship that has Opium, by rights they should be broken, & their crime punished, but as they have themselves made the disclosures, let them as an act of clemency be forgiven —

Henceforth the Foreign Ships which shall enter the Port, ought to be secured by the Hong first Merchants, Hongqua, Shouqua, Pongqua, Heongqua. They must not

— 2<sup>d</sup> Reel —

throw them off themselves, on the hinder Merchants.  
These four Merchants are opulent & tolerant  
people, I will ~~not~~ no doubt be out of regard for  
their own persons & families feel as I do.

Let a communication be made to the  
Office of the Governor & Hoppo, & copies be taken  
there to, upon it to the Hong Merchants, and  
require them in the most rigorous manner to  
proceed with haste to stop the leak thereof.  
Haste! Haste! — A special Edict —  
Taoukwang 1<sup>st</sup> year 10 Moon 23 day.

Second Paper Received Nov 17<sup>th</sup> 1821

The Nan-hai Whampoa Magistrates  
think, Hwang, have received a letter from the  
Treasurer, who has received a document from  
the Vice Roy, saying that the Hong Merchants  
having given information against <sup>the</sup> Lapshin's  
Opium, but the Merchants have not stated  
whether she has, or not landed, or taken  
on board goods — Let them fine our in-  
-miserably, & report the results to Government.  
to be —

Taoukwang 1<sup>st</sup> year 10 Moon 23<sup>rd</sup> day

+ Roberson, Ship No. 11



1  
From the Hong Merchants. Recd Dec<sup>r</sup> 25/82  
Concerning Opium.

It would state respectfully, that we have now received the following commands from the Vic Roy, concerning the case of the County Ships Fogg, Perkins, & Robinsons, viz - that we make a memorandum of the names of these ships, and these merchants, and forever prohibit their coming to Canton to trade -

We beg Benevolent Brother, that you will send a letter to your own Country, to twelaim this information, and also, that hereafter, no ship coming to Canton should bring Opium in her, in opposition to the Laws! Further we send three Edicts from the Vic Roy for your perusal.

To  
B. B. Willocks Esq<sup>r</sup> 3

Signed  
Hargnes  
Hargnes  
fe fe  
fe fe

11<sup>th</sup> Mon 12 de

2

Yuen,

The Mackay, Hopper, to the Hong Merchants.  
 Consequa reported to Government, that  
 Perkins's Ship, which brought Cotton,  
 arrived at Whampoa on the 23<sup>d</sup> of  
 the 5<sup>th</sup> moon. That she contained 40 cannon,  
 4 great guns, 12 muskets, 20 swords, 200 casks  
 of powder, & 200 balls —

This Ship, having been found to  
 smuggle Opium, has been ordered out  
 of the Port; & she has in obedience  
 to the order employed a pilot to carry  
 her out of the Port, and she is going  
 with the original number of cannon, guns, &c.

On this being laid before me, the Hopper,  
 I have given the Port clearance, & have  
 informed the Governor, that he may order  
 the Government armed boats, to watch her  
 out beyond the Barque, & not allow her to  
 linger about on the way —

Let the Hong Merchants make memorandums  
 of the names of these Ships & these Merchants;  
 & never to eternity, suffer them to come to  
 Canton to trade —

Chankwang 1<sup>st</sup> year 11 moon 9 day

There is another statement like the above,  
 from Paques, concerning Campbell's Ship,  
 in which the same decision is pronounced.

Dated the 13<sup>th</sup> day —

1st sheet

3

Order, issued by the (Viceroy) or Governor of  
Canton, Yuen-tai, which passed through the  
Treasurers Office, & the two Local Magistrates  
of Fan-yu, & Van-lae, to the Hong Merchants,  
to whom it was delivered. Dated Dec<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1821.  
(Received Dec<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>)

To the Fan-yu, & Van-lae Magistrates,  
on the 7<sup>th</sup> of the 11<sup>th</sup> moon, of the 14<sup>th</sup> year  
of T'ien-chwang, received an Official Do-  
cument from the Poo-ching-ye, saying

On the 6<sup>th</sup> of the 11<sup>th</sup> moon, I received  
from the Governor General of the two Kwang  
Provinces (Kwang-tung & Kwang-se) the  
following Document —

The Hong Merchants have presented  
a Petition from several foreign Merchants  
craving a remission of the Penalty inflicted, &c.  
I (the Governor) before issued an order  
that Hogg's, & other vessels, four in number,  
should each have half the value of its  
cargo confiscated to Government, agreeably  
to the usage of the interior; and because  
that what the foreigners value most  
is trade I designed to cause them a loss,  
to punish the lucre-scheming hearts of  
avaricious foreigners, and to inflict a  
penalty for their smuggling in a contra-  
band commodity to the injury of our people.  
and I designed to cause all foreign Nations  
to hear it, & to know that not only  
smuggled Opium could not be sold, but

that on account of it, correct commodities would be implicated in a lops, so that next year, those who came to Canton to trade, would not dare to smuggle it, & involve themselves in trouble — I, the Governor, intended much to arouse a kindness, by the punishment of one, and by one operation of the Law to put a stop to any further use for the law.

By no means was it the case that the little, innocuous, & value-like & nature Empire needed this petty, trifling confiscations —

I now find that these several foreign vessels are embarrassed, & recipients in an extreme degree, that the merchants roar out, as under the agonies of a head-ache their supplications, and I find that Fogg, & the others — the three vessels brought goods to the amount of two hundred thousand; that the confiscation will require a hundred thousand taels — and further, it is said these foreigners have partners, and that their whole capitals is but a trifling sum, & also that an order of confiscation was not previously made known to them —

Therefore, as the Celestial Empire keeps its bounties on men from remote parts, & unites equally, gracious acts, & stern majesty — I, the Governor, in humble imitation of the tender kindness of the great Emperor

towards foreigners, now exercise clemency

to these persons, on their first offence, and allow them the sentence to confiscate half the value of their Cargoes be remitted—

But in the 20<sup>th</sup> year of K'ia King, an Imperial order was received, saying that if any Ship brought Opium, the whole of its Cargo should be rejected. This is on record.

Now Hogg's Ship, & the other Ships have been long in the Port, & have sold half of their Cargoes, and the Imperial Order to reject the whole of the Cargoes cannot be carried into effect. But if the profits of the already sold part of the cargo be given them, it will be a violation of the Imperial order, and the punishment inflicted will be insufficient.

Therefore, let the former order given by me concerning the unsold part of the cargo, be carried into force, & the whole of it be rejected and respecting those which have been delivered, let it devolve on the Hong Merchants—to calculate justly how much the cost is, & how much is profit, and let them give back the cost to purchase goods with, but not allow them to buy Tea, or Rhubarb; nor let them (as was before decided) take away the goods, but have them sent on some other Ship, three months after they leave the Port. The profits of the said half shall be delivered to the Provincial Treasurer, & applied to the use of Government. Thus the case will be (to the foreigners) the same whether their goods had been sold, or unsold.

and the Imperial order to reject the whole  
Cargo will be complied with —

If the Governor have obeyed the Imperial  
order, I have still exercised clemency, on  
account of this being the first offence of  
these several Ships. Hereafter, if the foreign  
Ships of any Nation again offend, they cannot  
claim clemency, nor an exemption from confiscation.

I pass this to the Treasurer, that he  
may confer with the criminal Judge, &  
order the two Local Magistrates to command  
the Hong Merchants, to obey speedily and  
strictly the tenor of this —

And furthermore, let a strict watch  
be kept up, to prevent any, the least  
possible quantity of Tea, or Rhubarb,  
being smuggled out of the Port —

As to one of these four Ships, viz.,  
Counplands (Ship Emily of Baltimore) it contained  
nearly about a thousand cattys of Foreign  
Tea, worth scarcely anything — and it paid  
for the Port charges upwards of One  
Thousand four hundred Taels — from which  
it appears, that the said vessel came  
for no purpose but to sell Opium —

Infinitely detestible! Rightly did Heaven  
send down punishment, because Francis  
Terranova to commit a crime for  
which he was strangled. This Ship should  
be punished more severely — Only, as the  
three Ships, Hogg, & the others, have had  
clemency extended to them, & the value of  
their sold Cargos given back, I shall remit

2<sup>d</sup> sheet The sentence on all, equally; & shall deal with it as with Hoops of the others, to inflict a little punishment —

In one word.

### The Celestial Empire

permits Tea, Rhubarb, &c., to be sold to keep alive the people of the said Nations.

Those persons who are annually kept alive thereby, are more than Ten thousand times ten thousand — How substantial a favor is this! Yet these foreigners, feel no gratitude; nor wish to render a recompense, but smuggle in prohibited Opium, which flows & poisons the land —

When this conduct is referred to the hearts, it must be disquieted — When referred to reason, it is contrary to it —

In broad day, on earth, there is the Royal law — In shades after death are gods & demons — These foreign ships pass an immense ocean, go through gales of wind, boisterous seas, & unknown dangers, entirely preserved by the condescending protection of The Celestial Gods.

and therefore, they should hereafter rouse themselves to zealous reflection — to bitter repentance — & to reformation, & alter their inhuman, unreasonable conduct — Then will the winds be fair, & the waves stilled — and they will forever receive the gracious bounty of

### The Celestial Empire.

Let the Hong Merchants, in obedience to this Edict, carefully & minutely inculcate:

its contents to all foreign Ships going away  
to their own Countries. Its all Supracargoes  
(requiring them to know & understand it).

I, the S<sup>t</sup> For-thing-ye having received  
(from the Governor) the above quoted Document,  
transfer it to the local Magistrate to carry  
it into effect —

He, the Local Magistrate, having received  
the above quoted commands, hereby order  
the Hong Merchants, to carry the same  
into effect without delay —

Disobedience will involve guilt, and  
heavy consequences — Hasten! Hasten!

Tsao Liwang Year 11 moon 8<sup>th</sup> day —



B. C. Wilcocks -

Recd 10th April.

# 26

American Consulate Canton

November 1<sup>st</sup> 1821

The Honorable John Quincy Adams Esq<sup>r</sup>

Secretary of State

Washington Sir

I think it my duty

to submit the following statement of facts and accompanying Documents relative to the execution of Francis Terranova, a native of Sicily and late a Seaman on board of the Ship Emily of Baltimore Mr. J. Cowpland master.

On the 24th of September at 8 A.M. I received information that a Boat woman had been wounded the day before by some person on board the Emily at Whampoa in consequence of which she had fallen overboard and was drowned.

I lost no time in assembling the Hong merchants. Hongqua Paqua (who secured the ship) and the Sinquist and strongly recommended that immediate steps should be taken to bribe the family of the deceased (the usual mode of proceeding on these occasions) and thus prevent the matter being made public. Paqua stated that proper persons had been dispatched by him to Whampoa early in the morning with orders to that effect, & that there was no doubt a few thousand Dollars properly bestowed, would effect a compromise.

I urged that money was no object, compared with what would inevitably follow, a disclosure of the facts to the Vice Roy, and authorized Pacqua, under my guarantee, to disburse as far as 12 or 15 thousand dollars to accommodate the matter, if it had already been made known to the local authorities at Whampoa. He assured me he would follow my directions and we parted.

At 11 o'clock A.M. Captain Cowpland arrived from Whampoa, at my office, and declared to me, that the woman in question, had not been wounded from his ship, that he could fully substantiate the fact of her having fallen out of her boat by accident, in the act of sculling alongside the Emily. That the whole statement of the husband was a fabrication, a vile misrepresentation of facts, with a view to extort money, that he was determined not to be imposed on, but was ready to meet a public investigation, and the consequences attending it, be they what they might.

I then accompanied Captain Cowpland, and Mr. Griffin Smith Supercargo of the Emily, to the Hong of Hongqua, where in the presence of Hongqua Pacqua and the linguists, who were summoned to attend, Captain Cowpland reiterated his former statement and declared that the fact with which the woman was said to have been wounded, and knocked out

of her boat was actually given into her hands by a  
 seaman on board of the Emily, Francis Terranova, to  
 whom said jar belonged: that it was light and of a  
 porous nature, by no means capable of inflicting the  
 injury ascribed to it, even if it had been thrown  
 as represented. That he had made an experiment  
 with other jars of the same kind (in order to satisfy  
 himself since the accident occurred) by letting them  
 fall off the Companion way of his ship, on the deck  
 which broke them to pieces, and argued from this  
 that if the facts as represented by the Chinese were  
 true, the jar must have broken to pieces by falling  
 from the height of the woman's head into her boat,  
 particularly if thrown with force enough to wound  
 her in the way described. Many other circumstan-  
 ces were stated by Captain Cropland: with great  
 warmth, which in his opinion were strongly in favor  
 of an attempt on the part of the husband, of the  
deceased to extort money, and as he appeared  
 determined to carry the matter with so high a hand  
 declaring he would not contribute a farthing  
 towards the expense of a settlement, Howqua, Paoqua  
 and myself yielded however reluctantly to his  
 strong representations, and it was determined  
 that the negotiation then on foot, should be put  
 an end to. At 11 o'clock P.M. of the same day I  
 received a message from the Pan-yu (the Magistrate

presiding over the Whampoa District) through the  
 Hong Merchant, Bao-gua, requesting my attendance  
 early the next morning at Whampoa, for the purpose  
 of being present at an examination, or inquest on the  
 body of the woman, which had been recovered from the  
 water. I proceeded on board of the Ship Callahan-Saw  
 of Philadelphia early on the morning of the 25th, and  
 about 11 O'clock A.M., the Linguist stated that the Pan-  
 gu was ready to receive me. I landed with a great  
 number of my countrymen to inspect the body, which  
 was very much swollen from having lain in the water  
 24 hours. There was a deep seated wound on the  
 right side of the head, which in my opinion it was  
 impossible to have made, after the corpse was re-  
 covered from the water. A hat was exhibited and  
 a hole in it, corresponding with the wound, in  
 the head, and lastly the jar with which it was de-  
 clared the wound was inflicted. This was an  
 Italian Olive jar, of well burnt red clay, weighing  
 about six pounds, large at the mouth, small in  
 the neck, large in the centre, small & thick at the  
 bottom. The handle, or ear was broken off, but  
 when applied to the jar, fitted exactly. — The  
 Pan-gu addressed me, through the linguist as follows  
 — Does this jar belong to any person on board of  
 your vessel ship? to which I replied. I am not  
 prepared to answer that question. — The case is

a plain one said he, <sup>2.</sup> the woman was killed by some person. who threw that jar at her. from on board of Cowpland's ship. There is but one course to be pursued, the man must be delivered up, and tried by the laws of China. Four years ago. Five of your countrymen were murdered on board of Grant's ship. in Macao Roads (Ship Wabash) by Chinese, thirteen of whom were taken and promptly executed, All we ask, is that you will on the present occasion follow the example we have set you, deliver up the man who has committed this act, and the sooner it is done the better. My answer was, that in the case of the Wabash only five men were executed, that I was not prepared at that moment to give an answer, as to the course which would be pursued in this business. That I was then about to return to Canton, where I should consult with my countrymen, and return an answer in the regular way. through the Hong merchants.

We then parted, - On leaving Whampoa. I requested Captain Cowpland, would attend at my office the next day, with as many of his brother Captains as he chose to consult, as to the measures proper to be adopted in the present state of affairs.

On my arrival at Canton. I despatched a letter to Captain Cowpland. Document No 1 - On the 26th I received a letter from Captain Cowpland, Docu

ment No 2. and shortly after it came to hand, Captain Cowpland attended at my office, accompanied by most of the Masters of American Vessels in Port, as per Document No 3. Upon enquiry I found, the man suspected, of having thrown the gun, had not been put in confinement, I then summoned a meeting of the Resident Merchants & Itinerant Super cargoes, as per Document No 3, with a view of discussing the matter fairly, and adopting some rules by which we were to be governed.

Captain Cowpland handed in twelve certificates No 4 & 15 which he declared afforded incontrovertible proof that no person on board his ship was at all implicated in the affair; much less had caused the death of the woman; he was therefore determined to take every measure in his power by arming his ship & putting her in a proper state of Defence, against any attempt on the part of the Chinese Government to take out the man, and protect those on board, in which he declared he would be aided by all his brother Captains. The Documents No 4 & 15 were then submitted to the Gentlemen present and as the Captains appeared pretty generally to have made up their minds as to the innocence of Francis Terranova, or rather as to the measures to be pursued in protecting him, at all events, I called upon the Resident Merchant & Itinerant Super cargoes for their super-

etc. opinions which were given in turn, according to their standing and age. When upon summing up the whole, it appeared, that but three sided in opinion with Captain Coupland, to wit, Messrs. Smith Heath & Stitt, a large majority were of opinion that Francis Terranova the owner of the Jar, and the only person on board the Emily who had any communication with the woman, was the man on whom the suspicion fell.

Most of the Residents & Supercargoes had no doubt as to his having committed the act, and reprobated the idea of using force to oppose any attempt on the part of the Chinese Government to take him out of the ship. I gave my opinion last and urged the propriety of demanding a trial, such as on former occasions, of a similar nature, had been granted to Englishmen, in which all evidence had been fully and impartially heard. As to resisting the Constituted authorities in the way proposed by the Masters of Ships, I declared it was improper in the extreme, and could only be productive of great mischief. Several Gentlemen stated that there were persons at Whampoa, who had declared in the presence of witnesses, they had seen the Jar thrown from the Emily, strike the woman in the head, and knock her overboard. Finding that there was not the slightest probability of coming to any resolution as to the proper mode of proceeding, I proposed devoting the following

day, to taking testimony relative to the facts, which being agreed to, I despatched a person to Whampoa to bring up some of the witnesses, as Document N<sup>o</sup> 16 and many others having been collected. I took 13 depositions Nos 17 to 29, which were submitted to all those Gentlemen whose names are contained in Document N<sup>o</sup> 3. This not being sufficient to reconcile the different opinions which prevailed I was informed Captain Cowpland had determined to place himself under the direction of a Committee, consisting of 5 Resident Merchants 5 Hindoostani Supercargoes & 5 Masters of Ships, all of whom he himself named; and on the 28th Documents 30 & 31 were handed to me, from which period I received my instructions from the Committee, two of whom Mr Cushing & Mr Ogden always attended my meetings with the Hong merchants to prevent any thing like a misunderstanding on either side. On the same day I called a meeting of the Hong Merchants. Hooqua, Mouqua, Cheongqua and Pacqua, and in the presence of Messrs Cushing & Ogden stated to them what the Committee required, which Hooqua committed to writing, and left us, with a promise to submit it to the Vice Roy, and return an answer as soon as possible.

On the 29th I submitted to the Committee



Yuen, the Governor General of  
Canton &c. to the Hong Merchants

The Custom House at the Poy  
Took has reported the arrival of an  
American Merchant, Prevost's ship, &  
ing Quicksilver, and other goods.

It is proper to Chasten to inform  
order, to the Head Merchant, & to  
the direction of the securing Mer-  
and the other Merchants, to examine  
into this case, and become satisfied.

As soon as this Order reaches  
Head Merchant, let him take, under  
his direction, the Hong Merchant  
has secured Prevost's green ship, &  
both of them repair on board the  
ship to examine it fully - or search  
If no Hong Merchant has yet been  
security, the Head Merchant is to  
ordered to go and search; and if the  
said ship has brought Opium let  
report to me the fact, that I may  
obedience to the Imperial Commission  
order her away again. If she has  
then let the securing Merchant  
a bond to Government, being

Wm)  
It does not seem to me that the Hong Merchants  
are meant.

list, and also cause the foreign merchants  
 and a time (Pons), to the same effect,  
 let them be presented to me, the Governor,  
 copies be given to the (Koppo's Office,  
 remain on record. It is necessary that  
 the (Koppo's Merchants, on receiving this  
 do so immediately to search, without  
 delay, lest the foreigners, being  
 the Port many times, again smuggle  
 in. In one word, if the Hong Kong  
 merchants, with really true hearts, supply  
 to the foreigners smuggling Opium,  
 I have the same resolution and  
 determination as the Mandarins, and  
 if of things, they will undoubtedly  
 receiving from me, the Governor, the  
 do, delight to exert both mind and  
 body to carry the same into speedy  
 effect. Sincerely and truly; and not like  
 the security Merchants in bygone days.  
 They keep the shade before their eyes,  
 look at this subject for but a day  
 to act, to avoid the trouble of stepping  
 into the pitfall, or if they lend their  
 mouths to make pretexts, to excuse them  
 for, and begin by showing a defect of  
 it will be a proof that they are  
 the agents of facilitating, and causing

at mugging, and will be the mean  
discriminating whether they are acts  
by public or selfish feelings, whether  
conduct be meritorious or criminal.

Consider this! Know this.

A Special Order.

## 3

Document N<sup>o</sup> 32, and on the 2nd of November after several meetings, ~~after several meetings~~ with the Hong Merchants, Hougwa declared that the terms of the Committee were reasonable and had been agreed to by the Vice Roy. That Francis Terranova should be tried at Canton, in any American factory, which the Committee might provide for the purpose, and that due notice should be given to us, when the persons appointed to hold the Court were ready to proceed on the trial. I again urged the necessity of the presence of the Reverend Doctor Morrison, for the purpose of translating the evidence on both sides, and ascertaining that the Questions put to the Witnesses, and their answers were fairly interpreted; & as I proposed attending the trial in my official capacity, that seat should be assigned me, and Pen. ink & paper, for the purpose of making notes. all which after some conversation was assented to. on the part of the Hong Merchants. Having shewn them that the same indulgence had been given on a former occasion (the trial of Edward Sheen) to a Captain of a British Man of War, and every member of the Select Committee of the English East India Company Supercargoes. Matters having been thus settled. the Committee were notified thereof and Captain Cowpland declared his readiness to comply with the arrangement.

A factory was hired at the expense of \$1,500 for the purpose of accommodating the court, and every other necessary preliminary step taken. I suggested to Captain Cowpland the propriety of having a certain number of armed seamen from the American ships brought to Canton, for the purpose of keeping order on the outside of the factory, and protecting the Culprit till the trial was over, which had been done in the case of Edward Sheen.

To this proposition I received no answer.

On Thursday the 4th. the Hong merchants Hong and Mouqua called on me, and stated that the Viceroy had determined to have the trial on board the Emily. I forthwith summoned the Committee and submitted to them the change proposed, to which they assented, and as some time was necessarily required for the purpose of preparing the ship for the accommodation of so many persons. I named Monday the 8th. as the day of trial, to which the Hong merchants assented, and Captain Cowpland signified his assent as Document No 33, He then addressed a letter to the Committee No 34 and received an answer there to, No 35, neither of these documents, (for what reason I know not) were ever submitted to my inspection, until many days after the execution of Francis Terranova, when I was making up the account of the proceedings.

Now is it true that I proposed having an armed force on board of the Emily, where the culprit was quite safe. — it seems however to show how completely the business was taken out of my hands by Captain Cowpland, and placed in that of the Committee. On the 5th the Hong Merchants called on me and declared that the Pan-yu had determined to proceed on the trial, the following day (Saturday), upon which I summoned the Committee, and whilst they were assembling, I urged to the Hong Merchants the impossibility of preparing the ship in a proper manner for the reception of the Court, at so short a notice, as well as the circumstance of hastening the proceedings (on which the life of a man depended) in so indecorous a manner. When the Committee had assembled, I submitted to them this second change in the proceedings, and whilst they were deliberating what course to pursue, the attendance of the Reverend Doctor Morrison, and a seat for the American Consul became the subject of conversation between the Hong Merchants and myself, when to my utter astonishment they declared that as this was an affair in which Americans & Chinese were only interested, no Englishman could be admitted, That Dr Morrison's presence on the occasion would not be permitted, nor could any person sit in the Court. Against which Exceptions

I entered my solemn protest, and declared my unalterable opinion of their falsehood. Throughout the supposition, I called upon them to remember that the life of a fellow creature depended upon the fair and impartial administration of Justice, which would be totally excluded, if Dr. Morrison was not permitted to interpret, and the evidence on both sides fairly translated by him. In answer to this, Howqua pledged himself, that the Linguist Atom, and themselves (the Hong Merchants) would literally translate every thing that was offered in evidence on either side. To which I replied, you know you are all incapable of performing what you promise, from your perfect ignorance of the English language, besides which, who would trust the Linguist you propose as Interpreter, were he ever so well qualified? Is he not acknowledged on all hands to be a most consummate villain? Would any one of you trust him? Not one of them answered in the affirmative, and as for yourselves, I added, you know in your own heart, you are so servile a set, that you dare not open your mouths in opposition to any thing, however flagrant and unjust on the part of the Mandarin, who you say is to preside at the trial. I then left the Hong Merchants, and notified the Committee of my wish to appear before them, to which they



4.

aperted and I addressed them as follows—  
 Gentlemen—The object of my waiting on you is  
 to state that the Hong Merchants in addition to  
 their last communication which has been submit-  
 ted to you have also declared that the presence  
 of the Revd Doctor Morrison at the Trial as Inter-  
 preter is inadmissible and that I cannot be  
 allowed a seat in the Court, a privilege granted  
 on similar occasions not only to a Captain in the  
 B.N. Navy, but to every member of the Select Com-  
 mittee of A.C.S. Company's Supercaiges. I have now  
 to state that since I have had the honor to hold  
 the office of Consul of the U States at this port,  
 I have never in any one instance to my knowledge  
 in my intercourse with the constituted authority  
 lost sight of the proper respect due to my office,  
 and as it is my unalterable determination to  
 resign as soon as the present disturbing affair is  
 brought to a close, I am determined that the last  
 important act of my administration shall not  
 be one of a degrading nature. I will not therefore  
 attend this trial unless I am allowed a seat in  
 the Court and the benefit of Dr Morrison's services  
 as Interpreter. It remains Gentlemen for you to  
 decide whether or not I shall attend the trial  
 —I then left the Committee, who called in the  
 Hong Merchants, & shortly afterwards I received



a Communication from the Committee, through Mr. Cushing & Ogden, stating that it was their opinion I ought not to attend the trial, unless I was received according to my rank, allowed a seat in the court, and every other privilege which had been granted, to a Captain in his B.M. Service. That it was nevertheless their determination to proceed to the trial, on the terms last prescribed of which due notice was given to Captain Cowpland in Document No 36. For an account of the proceedings on the trial see Document No 37, which was drawn up and handed to me, by the gentlemen who were present.

On the 7<sup>th</sup> the Trade was stopped, & an Embargo laid on all the American Shipping then in port, of which I gave due notice at Macao, where Ships always receive Pilots to carry them up the river see Document No 38.

You will please to observe that in this period of the negotiation, I was not furnished with a single official Document from the constituted authorities, the whole having been conducted in a loose manner through the Hong merchants, who never ceased to urge the necessity of delivering up the Scamias; who for some days past Cap Cowpland had thought proper to send

in a State Room, and guard constantly night and day. On the 9th a letter was received from Capt Compton Document No 39, covering No 40, which by the advice of the Committee, I submitted to the Hong merchants for the information of the Vice-Roy; and on the 11th I received an answer thereto, Document No 41. To which I replied, by Document No 42. This was the first written communication. I could induce the Hong Merchants to accept of. On the 13th I received Document No 43, which it was not thought necessary to reply to, being the counterpart of No 42 and only containing the Vice-Roy's opinion of the case. Things remained in this state for many days the Hong merchants insisting on the part of the Vice-Roy, that the accused should be brought up to justice and delivered into the hands of the constituted authorities together with his written confession, of having committed the act with which he was charged. The Hong Merchant Pacqua, who received 12, Twelve American Boppels, was indebted to the supercargo, and other Americans upwards of a Million of Dollars, was still in prison, and pressing their hand to adopt some mode of settlement to effect his release.

An inquiry was instituted as to the inwards  
 Cargo of the Emily, which on being considered of opinion  
 and a threat held out that in case it was dis-  
 closed to the Vice Roy, the Security Merchant Cargo  
 would inevitably be broken, and transported for  
 life. The Hong merchants received for answer  
 that nothing could induce the Americans to deliver  
 up the accused, at Canton, much less accompa-  
 nied by a certificate of his confession of guilt, while  
 he declared himself innocent. That it rested  
 with those who accused him of the crime to  
 prove him guilty, which they had failed in doing,  
 even at the Mock Trial; whatever substantial  
 evidence they might possess, they had not thought  
 proper to produce it. They were clearly given  
 to understand, that if the Constituted Authority  
 sent proper officers on board the Emily, for the pur-  
 pose of seizing on the person of the accused, no  
 resistance would be made on the part of the  
 officers & crew. That whatever might be the dis-  
 gust excited by the Mock trial, and consequent  
 inclinations on the part of the Americans to  
 oppose the execution of their cruel and unjust  
 laws, they were not possessed of sufficient force  
 to do it effectually, and therefore declined the

5  
 context; placing a full reliance in the Government of  
 the United States for a redress of our grievances  
 upon a proper representation of the facts. After private  
 meetings with the Hong Merchants, and assurance on  
 the part of the Supercargo of the Emily, that no resis-  
 tance would be made, by the Ship Company, on the  
 23rd of October the Hong Merchants requested several  
 of the Resident & Itinerant Supercargoes, to meet them  
 at Whampoa, on the next day which was appointed  
 by the Vice Roy to take Francis Terranova from  
 on board the Ship Emily, and transport him to  
 Canton, from which time he was to be a state pri-  
 soner. Several of the Gentlemen having acceded  
 to the request of the Hong Merchants, proceeded to  
 Whampoa, and on the 24th, about 20 Government  
 Boats, manned and armed, came alongside of  
 the Emily. Hongqua and several of the other Hong  
 Merchants went on board, and the former at his  
 request, was introduced into the Cabin, where  
 Francis Terranova was at liberty walking up  
 and down. After he had recognised him as the  
 same person, who had undergone a Mock Trial,  
 several Chinese Soldiers, were ordered on board  
 of the ship, to take him out, but upon their work  
 being intimated to Terranova, he quietly walked  
 upon deck, and from thence descended into the  
 Government Boat which was destined to receive

him. He was brought up to Canton, and confined in the Council House of the Hong Merchants without any person being permitted to see him. The linguist and others appointed to attend to his personal wants were not suffered to leave the house night or day, for fear of communicating with foreigners. The whole of the 25th passed without any legal proceedings, which induced us to place confidence in the declaration of the Hong Merchants & other Chinese, stating that the Culprit would undergo a fair trial the result of which in case he was convicted, would be forwarded to the Emperor, as no foreigner could be executed without his orders. On the 26th the Trial commenced in the presence of the Local Magistrate, with closed doors, guarded by Chinese Soldiers. Many attempts were made by foreigners of every description to obtain admission into the court, which according to the laws of the Empire, ought to have been open. On the 27th the Trial proceeded; the Court was held that day by the first Criminal Judge of the Province, appointed by the Local Magistrate. He appears to have decided the fate of the Culprit. Before daybreak on the morning of the 28th, his arms were pinioned & he was conveyed under guard in a close chair to the Palace of the Viceroy.

Ray, after waiting some time in the Court yard an order was received to execute him; he was then carried to, and strangled on the same ground where four years ago. Five Chinese were beheaded for the murder of part of the crew of the Wabash. See Document No 44

The Body was given up to the Commander of the Emily & decently interred at Whampoa.

The trial and execution of this unfortunate man created as much surprise and disgust among every description of Chinese, as it did among foreigners, not only from the unprecedented mode of proceeding with closed doors, but from the immediate execution that followed; both which, as I am well assured from the best authority, are directly contrary to the laws of the Empire.

I have the Honor to be with

high respect

Sir

Your obedient servant  
 J. B. Wilcocks  
 Consul for the  
 U.S. of America

THE GUAN'S BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE.

From the Memoirs of Robert Morrison  
Chinese to English, by the Rev. Mr. D. D. Ho

of the London Missionary Society, China 1821

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### Sound of the Letters.

ai, broad, Tsoaleung, like igh in high.  
ee, as if written the-on; see, as in seen.  
ow, as in how.  
oy, as in boy.



## Officers

I The Viceroy - or rather Governor of the two Provinces, Quang-tung, & Quang-se, called by the Chinese, Sung-tuk (IE Diab of Canton.)

II The deputy, or Vice Governor, called in Chinese Foo-yuen! also Foo-tou. & Seun-yoo. name Hong (mandarin dialect, Hang) Title Tai-jin. — a pompous shewey man, affects to overlook trifles, & govern liberally. His father was beheaded by the late Emperor Heen-pung.

III The Hoppo, or Commissioner of Duties on Foreign Commerce at Canton. called by the Chinese Hoo-poo. more correctly Hoy-luan. and Huan-yoo; & also Ham-tuk. — (Oct-1819) He who now acts is called Sh-ta-jin. He is the son of a Hoppo, who about 13 years since was in Canton - viz. Cheng-ta-jin. Not of good repute - The present Hoppo is said to be greedy of Money.

IV The Treasurer of the Province, called Poo-ching-ye. name wei-ta-jin.

V The Judge in Criminal cases, called An-cha-sze. or Aan-cha-sze. name Soo.

VI The Superintendants of the Salt department, called the Yen-yun-sze. or Cem-wan-sze. name Cha-ta-jow. The Officers under the numbers IV: V: VI. are called the Sam-sze. The three Sze—Affairs are often referred by the Vice Roy to them, before the decisions are passed to the Swang-shaw-foo. to carry into execution—

VII The Superintendants of Government Stores, called Long-tow. or Tow-toy (or Chow-tai). name Tow.

VIII The Mayor of the city of Canton, highest civil Officer in the district of Swang-chow, having subordinates to him, the Tam-ho-yeen. Heang-shaw-keen, the Keen at Whampoa, several others, called the Swang-chow-foo. name Hung. formerly Main-ho-yeen—There, now a very good character. He is about to retire.

- IX The Justice of the Peace, over the district in which the Factories are situated, called the Nan-hae-keen or the Nam-ho-ken. name Chung. He has a deputy, or assistant, called the Wu-tong.
- X The Police Officer who controls the Boats before the Factories, is called the Hopö-so. name Sun -
- XI The Tartar General, who commands the Tartar Garrison in Canton, called the Wong-kwan, name Pot. He has two adjutant Generals, who are called Wu-tung.
- XII The Hopö's head Clerk, or Secretary, through whose hands all business papers is called Hing-ching.
- XIII The Hopö's Office, which gives permits to the lighters, or Chop boats, is called San-yong.
- XIV The Custom Houses are called Hwan-how. The people who attend (and who are not called Officers by the Chinese) are termed -

Hwan-kow. Ma-yun & Yay-mun by way  
of compliments.

XV A certain Percentage, on all goods Exported  
from Canton, is levied by these Custom House  
waiters, who stand at the scales, and the  
whole amount is divided amongst the inferior  
waiters at the Hoppo's. This Peculage, is called Han-too.

XVI Money Paid by the Hong Merchants, as a  
contribution to the Expense incurred in  
repairing the Banks of the Yellow River,  
is called Ho-king.

XVII Contributions Paid by them, to extra  
expenses of the Army, incurred in cases  
of insurrections, or rebellion, are called  
Hwan-ou.

XVIII Annual presents of European Curiosities,  
or money paid in lieu of them, are  
called Pan-kung, and Hung.

XIX Presents, or Money given at the Emperors birth  
day, are called Wan-shou (or Man-shou)

Proposed names of the Officers—  
corrected for Dec<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1820.—

The acting Treasurer (No IV.) name is Leen. He recently held An-chang-ze, or Judges Office, (No V.) This person is a Manchew Tartar—

The acting Judge is one Fei, whose father was one of the six ministers in the time of Hien-lung.

Name of the Leang-taou (No VII) is Loo, who acted as the Treasurer in 1819—

The present Hwang-shou-foo is one Lo. He is remarkable for his rejection of every luxury, & entire devotedness to the duties of his office.

Heek, is the present Nam Ho-yen (No IX) — His ancestors joined the Tartars at the conquest, and he is now considered a Tartar.—

The Vice Roy, the Hepps, the Foo-yuen and the Tartar General, called He and Heun are the same as in 1819 —

No 45 Recd with B. C. Wilcocks  
Letter of 1 November 1921.

From Wang, the local Magistrate of Pan yu Dist<sup>ct</sup>  
in which Whampoa is situated—  
To the Hong Merchants.

Wang, by special appointment the  
Magistrate of Pan yu district, to the  
Security Merchants, Leseching (Pacque)  
and to the Head Merchants Hongqua,  
requiring them to inform themselves  
fully, with the contents of this document.

Hoo soo tee a Chinese subject, who  
lives in a boat, has stated in a petition  
to me, that his wife, Hoo lang she, with  
his son, Lee yue, & his daughter, a trow,  
worked a small boat with things to sell  
in the river at Whampoa—

On the 28<sup>th</sup> of the 5<sup>th</sup> moon (Sept 23)  
whilst his wife was rapping the side of the  
American Ship Happelun, (Cowplan)  
a Devil man, in the ship, called, and  
made signs to his wife, to come near,  
and when his wife would not approach  
the ship, the devil in the foreign ship,  
threw a pitcher (or jar) at her, which  
wounded her on the right side, & caused  
her to fall into the water, & be drowned.

"I have now recovered my wife's corpse,  
& beg that it may be examined, and a  
"prosecution instituted"

On receiving this, I summoned a Tongue,  
with the American Chief Wilcocks, Capt<sup>n</sup>  
Hoo lang she, Hoo soo tee, the supercargo.



of Cowplands Ship, & Captain Cowpland,  
to see, & ascertain clearly, ~~that~~ Lo-lang she  
had indeed fallen into the waters, & lost her  
life, from a wound received. I marked on paper  
the place of the wounds, & put that  
amongst the other documents—

I commanded the Chief, Wilcocks,  
& the others, & the Captain Cowpland, to re-  
cognize distinctly, that the earthen jar,  
the instrument of the murders, was really  
an article that belonged to Cowplands Ship,  
& that every body saw that it was a  
foreigner in Cowplands Ship, who caused  
the wound, the falling into the waters, &  
the deaths, & that they should examine fully,  
find out, who the foreign murderer was,  
& deliver him up to be prosecuted—

Besides communicating the circumstances  
of the inquest to all the superior Officers,  
I now hereby command the Hong Merchants,  
to order, & compel, the American Chief, Wilcocks,  
& the others, to find out, who in Cowplands  
foreign Ship, was the devil who committed  
the murders, & deliver him up immediately,  
to me; that having proofs, I may prosecute  
& manage the affairs. Let there not be  
the least delay; for it will incur guilt.

Hasten! Hasten!—These are my commands.

Taukwang. Year 9<sup>th</sup> moon 1<sup>st</sup> day

§2. The Security Merchant, Sagua, & the other Nine houses, hereby present a petition in obedience to an official order.

We received respectfully the verbal order of the Benevolent Magistrate (Wang), stating, that on the 28th of last month, a foreigner in Compland Ship, had by an earthen jar, wounded a boatwoman, who had fallen into the water, & lost her life; and commanding us to communicate an order to the Chief of the said Nation, requiring him, immediately to deliver up the foreigner (murderer), that there being proofs afforded, his trial might be entered on, &c.

On receiving this, we immediately in obedience thereto, went to the Foreign Hall, & took the circumstances of the order, received, & rigorously enjoined the said American Chief, to yield implicit obedience thereto. Afterwards the said Chief Wilcocks, replied, 'I, a foreigner during the time of receiving respectfully the official order, was indeed under the impression of deep apprehensions of fear, and I did, as was proper, forthwith command the said Capt. Compland, to fly back to the ship swiftly as a shooting star, & examine carefully, & distinctly into the facts. The said Captain has examined, & found, that in his ship there is a Sailor called Ma-lan-de-ye-teay-la-na-fei-ya, (Francis Terranova) who affirms, that on that day, he did indeed give one mace to a selling fruit boat woman to buy fruit, & he took a jar, & delivered it to her, to put



the point into. But there was no such occurrence, as wounding, nor does he know how she received a wound, fell into the water, and lost her life —

Over and over again, was he examined, and he adhered to the same declaration —

After receiving the Official order, several foreign Merchants belonging to my Foreign Nation, Several Captains of Ships; in all fifteen persons, formed a public Council, have directed me to request the Hong Merchants, to communicate to Government for them the following statement —

We desire to take the said Sailor, Francis Terranova, bring him up to Canton to the Foreign Hall, to request by Petition, the Tai-lau-yay (Great venerable Father) the Magistrate, to come out to the Hall, try him fairly; but indeed, the things alleged, be facts by the evidence given on both sides, we will, as is proper, yield implicit obedience to the affairs being prosecuted according to law — We request the Hong Merchants to state this to Government for us —

We (the Hong Merchants) hereby lay before Tai-lau-yay the substance of the order received & the answer which is given.

of the Moon-day

No 3  
Wang, the Magistrate of Panyu district,  
to the Hong Merchants, Hongqua, & Pacqua.

The Hoppo, on receiving my report, of a  
person in Compland's American Ship, having  
thrown, & wounded, Ho-leang-she, & caused her to  
fall into the water, & be drowned - says -

That he forthwith orders the Head Merchant,  
the Security Merchant, to compell the  
said Nations Chief, to deliver up the Foreign  
Murdur for trial & prosecution, & that I  
must also wait for the answers of the Vic Roy,  
and Choo-yuen -

I have already commanded the Hong Merchants,  
to compell Wilcocks the American Chief,  
to deliver up the Foreign Murdur - and I  
hereby reiterate the command, &c -

(9<sup>th</sup> Mon 5<sup>th</sup> day)

No 4  
The Security Merchant Pacqua, & the  
nine other Houses, to the Panyu Magistrate.

Having received your Reverendness imperious  
order, to require the delivery of the Foreign  
Murdur, we enjoined the said Nations Chief  
Wilcocks, Captain Compland, to act in  
obedience thereto -

They, the Council of Sixteen, replied -  
according to the Laws of Our Country, if  
a Murdur does not confess, the Facts

Must be ascertained from witnesses on both sides, and the prosecution conducted accordingly. In the present case, whether the Sailor in Campbells Ship, did, or did not, murderously throw, down the Boatwoman, who was downed, as none of us were on the spot to see it, we cannot tell whether Francis Terranova committed the murder or not; but we are willing to take the <sup>said</sup> Francis Terranova who gave a jar to the woman to purchase spirit, bring him up to Canton, to the Foreign Hall; & to request the Magistrate to come out to try him; If Francis Terranova will not confess, we entreat that witnesses may be produced on both sides; & a just investigation take place; And whether they can, or cannot, point out distinctly, who committed the Murder, let the prosecution be conducted according to matter of fact. We request the Hong Merchants to state this for us to Government.

(9th Moon 7th Day)

(No 5) Answer to the 4th from the Panyu Magistrate Wang, the Panyu Magistrate, to the Security Merchant, Pacqua, & to the Head Merchant, Houqua, & the others. — Since the Boatwoman Ho-leang-she was wounded by a jar, thrown by a

foreigner in Cowplands Ship, & was drowned;  
 Facts which have been decidedly <sup>proved</sup> by the evidence of the relations of the deceased,  
 Wilcocks, the American Chief, ought to  
 find out who the foreigner was, who committed  
 the murder, & deliver him up — How can  
 he frame such an absurd pretext, as that  
 the sailor, Francis Terranova, affirms  
 that he gave the law to the boatman to  
 buy fruit, & that there was no such  
 occurrence as wounding; Nor does he know  
 how she received a wound, & was drowned; & so on.  
 And hope by these pretexts to get off —

This conduct shows great craft & deceit.

Besides stating the above, to my superiors  
 to receive their instructions, I now reiterate  
 my order to the American Chief Wilcocks,  
 to deliver up the foreign murderer —  
 Let there be no screening. nor delay. &c —

Yth Moon 4th day

N<sup>o</sup> 1 From the same to the same.

I have now received a verbal order, from  
 the great officers of the Province, to proceed  
 to Whampoa, & to bring forward the foreign  
 murderer, & assemble the relations of the  
 deceased, & to institute an enquiry —

I therefore, hereby command the Hong Merchant  
 to proceed thither, in obedience to the order  
 given, & to direct the American Chief Wilcocks,  
 to deliver up the foreign murderer to me;

Let I may try him in prison - Oppose not.  
Do not screen, nor connive, You will thereby  
incur guilt -  
Hasten! Hasten! - A Special Edict

7<sup>th</sup> Moon 10<sup>th</sup> day

No 7 - Is the same as No 6. thrown into  
a different form - Presented to the Panyu  
Magistrate, by the Merchants.

No 8. Is from the Hopps, to the Merchants,  
conveying the Vice-Roy's opinion, expressed in  
the words of the Panyu Magistrate, before  
given, & a requisition to

"The Sand Nations Chief Wilcocks,  
to deliver up immediately the foreign  
murderer for trial & prosecution -

That if he refuses, & trifles with the affair,  
the security merchant Pacque will be  
taken into custody & prosecuted without  
the least indulgence -"

9 Moon 12<sup>th</sup> day

No 9. The Panyu reports, that on board  
the Emily, the Chinese witness, a woman  
Chen-le-shu, on the day referred to, positively  
saw a Foreigner throw a jar from the  
first gun port of the ship, which jar  
struck Ho-leang-shu, & caused her to fall  
into the water. But Francis Terranova  
absolutely refuses to confess - She

12 continues

The American Chief Wilcocks, ought to find out, who committed the deed, & deliver him up for trial — But he makes confided pretences, & gets Pacqua, & the other merchants to state them for him, instead of delivering up the man — a proceeding which shows the utmost degree of craft & deceit —

Pacqua also, who instead of finding out the facts, reports to Government the Chiefs pretences, acts easily & absurdly —

In this way, no decision can be arrived at. It will therefore be proper to put the merchant, Lingust, in irons, to convey them to the court of the district, & compel them to get the man delivered up —

The Vice-Roy adds to this, that the first deposition of the relations of the deceased, was exceedingly clear, & decisive; & when the said foreigner confesses that he threw the jar, although denies that he killed the woman, It appears that the woman was first wounded, & afterwards fell into the water, & was drowned — But in this way still, the fact is, that her death was caused by throwing the jar, & the case should be brought under the law of Killing in an affray —

Since the foreigner confesses, that he threw the jar, & it appears on examination that a bone of the woman's right side was wounded; in which case, how is it possible not to command the forfeit of his life? Therefore, for the foreigners to act in

this crafty, deceitful, & irregular manner, is an absolute violation of the Laws of the Celestial Empire—

In imitation of the usage of the whole of the English trade on a former occasion, let all the trade of the American Ships at Canton, be now stopped, till they deliver up the foreign Murderer—

If the Vice Roy therefore request the Hoppo, to direct the Hong Merchants, Hongqua & the rest, to stop all trade. The Fleas Merchants, Hongqua, & Mouqua, in consequence of the said Foreigners presuming on their own barbarous opposition, feel both ashamed, & indignant; and are desirous of requesting, that the trade should be stopped— it is therefore right to carry the order into immediate execution.

9 Moon 13<sup>th</sup> Day

N<sup>o</sup> 10— contains an order from the Panyu Magistrate, by authority of the Vice Roy, to all revenue cutters, & guard boats, to intercept any attempt to trade—

N<sup>o</sup> 11— Is from the Merchants to the Panyu Magistrate— stating, that the Emily had previously, sent 35 <sup>000</sup>/<sub>100</sub> of Tin, weighing 1830 catties— besides this, she had not delivered any other cargo.

N<sup>o</sup> 12 = Is from the Merchants, stating, that Wilcocks had informed them - that - Francis Terranova, from sorrow, grief, had become ill, would not eat for the last two days; that his present indisposition was rather serious -

9<sup>th</sup> Nov - day

N<sup>o</sup> 13. Reply of the Panyu.

He argues, that if Francis had not confessed, he is not the murderer. And therefore what is the use of reporting his sickness to form? If he be the murderer, Wilcocks ought to take his confession, and allow it to be ascertained, whether he be the Francis, who was before examined: that the whole affair may be again reported to the great Officers of the Province, and by them reported to the Emperor.

The foreigners must not cherish a vain hope that if Francis, who has not confessed should die, that the proceedings will be closed -

N<sup>o</sup> 14. The Panyu reports the VicRoy's reply to the preceding statement - He accuses the Americans of lying, & deceit, & wanting to substitute a dying man for the murderer. Praises the paper of the Panyu (N<sup>o</sup> 13) for its frankness & intelligence, & requires that it be ascertained immediately, whether Francis be the actual murderer. And threatens



on the other supposition, the involvements  
of the chief in various guilts - And then  
He will state to the Emperor, that the  
Merchants also, have conspired with the  
foreigners to impose upon Government;  
9<sup>th</sup> from 1<sup>st</sup> day -

No 15 contains the Hong Merchants answer  
to the preceding - they say,

The Americans declare, that Francis  
will not confess; and that as they  
were not at the place, at the time,  
and did not see it, they cannot  
rashly affirm, who was the person  
It (the Merchants) humbly con-  
sider, that the assertion of the said  
chief, is still ambiguous, & confusedly  
reserved - We again and again contras-  
dicted, and interrogated him; but he,  
& the fifteen, persisted in saying the  
same thing as before -

No 16  
Contains the same as No 14  
sent through the Hoppo -

No 17  
Contains the same statements  
as sent by the Pan yu, from the  
Merchants, to the Viceroy.

18/10

From the Purbeck, I contain the  
Vice-Roy's reasoning, that as the foreigner  
confessed the fact was his, there can be no  
doubt that he caused the death of the woman.  
And that he cannot suffer the crafty deceit  
which is practiced by the foreigners and he  
orders the ship to bring forward all the  
men in the ship, that they may be  
examined individually.

After this, on the 24<sup>th</sup> of October,  
the Chinese (some say at the request of the Americans)  
went down to Sham-po, and took away  
Francis, who had been now been kept in  
irons by the Captain of the ship.

Francis was brought to Canton  
in Chinese irons, lodged in the Hong  
Merchant Hall, under the custody of  
a Chinese Officer, & Police runners.

On the 25<sup>th</sup>, he was tried, but would  
not confess; He was at length induced  
(whether by promises of impunity or by  
torture, is not yet known) to confess  
that he threw the jar, without any  
design to hurt or kill the woman.

On the 27<sup>th</sup>, the form of being tried  
by the Judge of the Province, was gone  
through — Both these days the doors of  
the Hall were locked, & all foreigners  
& Chinese, even the servants of the Merchants present  
were excluded. None of the Americans were present.

On Sunday Morning the 28<sup>th</sup> October,  
the daily paper announced —

The murderous foreigner, who  
killed the boat-woman, was this  
Morning at day break, passed through  
the Rice Rags Gate, which having  
been over, he was immediately conveyed  
to the place of execution at the  
Imperial Landing place, ~~for~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~be~~ <sup>strangled</sup> —

Page 1<sup>st</sup>

No 46

Statement to the Emperor Taoukwang concerning an American Sailor, Francis Terranova, executed by strangling, on Sunday March 28<sup>th</sup> 1872, for the alleged crime, of causing the death of Ho-leang-she, a Chinese woman, who lived in a boat at Whampoa, for fruit brought to the sailors.

A Memorial to His Imperial Majesty, concerning the trial, & punishment, according to law, of an American Sailor, who wounded & caused the death of a Native woman (see Note) The memorial is respectfully presented to His Majesty's hearing —

Wang-yun-jin, the Whampoa Magistrate, laid before Government the information, that on the 28<sup>th</sup> day of the 8<sup>th</sup> moon, of this year, a foreigner in an American Ship, wrangled with the native woman Ho-leang-she, about some fruit, & he threw a jar at her, which wounded her, & caused her to fall overboard, lose her life - and etc on —

An order was immediately issued to the said foreign ship, to deliver up the murderer for trial & punishment — After this, Wilcocks the Chief of the said country, discovered that the ship was hired to come to Canton by secret. (Heith) that she was commanded by Complan, & that in her, the sailor Francis Terranova had thrown the jar at the native woman, to buy fruit, but there was no such thing as wounding, nor did they know how she fell into the water & lost her life, &c.

Note: { Min-yao is the expression here used; the previous documents call the unfortunate woman Chao-fo, a woman who lives in a boat, who has not the same consideration in the eye of the law as those who live on shore & are called Min.

He further said, that Francis Terranova was rather seriously sick, from melancholy & fear— These communications were made on behalf of Volsteads to Government, by Pacqua the security Merchant & the others. The Committee of Head Merchants, Amoy, & the rest, also stated, that they had found out, that Francis Terranova, was put in irons by the Captain, on board ship—

It was found on examination, that, when the Native woman, Ho-leang-she, was wounded, and fell overboard, from a foreigner throwing a jar at her, which caused her to lose her life; her daughter Mo-a-lu, and a woman who knows a little of the language of the foreigners, Chin-le-she, were in the boat, saw it with their own eyes, and cried out, & endeavoured without effect, to pull her out of the water by the assistance of a reverend attendant, called Ye-vew—

The husband of the deceased, Ho-von-te, recovered the body, & reported the affair to the local Magistrate, who summoned the said Nations Chief, Merchants, and Captains, to see, & to join him to examine the body with their own eyes, & ascertain that it really was from a wound received, that the woman fell overboard & was drowned—

The local Magistrate above named, went in morning to the ship, & examined Francis Terranova; but he obstinately persisted in denying the above quoted evidence. This conduct was indeed allowing himself to depend on Craft & Deceit, & had not the least shadow of reason in it—

Since the foreign ships anchor long at Canton, wranglings, fightings, and mortal wounds are

a common occurrence, and as the Native Officers of Governments do not understand the language of the foreigners, it has always heretofore been the practice to order the Chiefs of the respective Countries to find out the Murderer, & question him fully, & ascertain distinctly the facts, & then deliver him up to Governments, after which a Linguist is summoned, the interrogations translated, and the evidence written down; & the prosecution conducted to a close. In the present case, the name of the Foreign Murderer, Francis Terranova, was pointed out by the said Foreign Ship itself; & it was acknowledged by Francis Terranova himself that the Jar thrown, was his property. And if Francis Terranova was not the actual Murderer, why did he become sick from melancholy? & why moreover did the Ship Captain put him in irons? In these proceedings & statements, there is every species of self-contradiction, and incoherency; - which all shews the crafty deceitful disposition of the foreigners. The said Chief made evasions, & staid about, & delayed to deliver up the Foreign Murderer, & the security Merchants, Linguists, did not examine with strict justice, nor dispute the matter with the foreigners clearly; but precipitately laid before Governments the absurd glosses, & pretences of the foreigners, which all shew'd a playing with the business, & an opposition to Governments. But the affair was that of a foreigner wounding & causing the death of a Native, & the least indulgence could not be shewn to false glosses, therefore the security Merchants, & the Linguists, were taken up, & put into the district prisons.

And a reference was made to the Hoppo, & the whole  
 commence. of the said Nation put a stop to, for  
 the time being; till they should deliver up the  
foreign Murderer to be judged, soon to be determined.

On this, An-ush-hang-ah, the Hoppo, strictly  
 prohibited any vessels leaving the Port.

This being done, Houqua presented a petition  
 (from the aforesaid foreign Merchants, requesting  
 that an official Messenger might go with the  
 Hong Merchants to the Ship, to examine the foreign  
 Merchants, Captains, &c, whether they could point  
 out any other person, as the actual Murderer,  
 or not; & if not, to take Francis Terranova,  
 & bring him to Canton in custody.

This being done, the Hwang-chow-pao, with  
 the Shih Chang-tung-pao, the San-lae  
 Magistrate, & the Shampoo Magistrate, were  
 sent to collect, & bring before them, the relations  
 of the deceased, & to judge clearly, and  
 deliberate & decide; - which proceedings were  
 to pass through the hands of the acting  
An-cha-sze (or Provincial Judge) who retired  
 the Prisoner, & had the following elucidations  
 before me, your Majesty's servant.

Francis Terranova is a Sailor,  
 on board the Ship under the Ship Master-Captain,  
 which Ship the foreign Merchant Footest (Stitch)  
Hiro, to come to Canton. - On the 28<sup>th</sup> day of  
 the 8<sup>th</sup> moon, of the first year of Tao-Kwang,  
 at noon, it happened that at the foot of the  
 river where the Ship lies, a native woman who  
 sold fruit, Hu-lang-shi with her daughter,  
Hu-a-tow, were sitting in a small boat,



24 Sheet.

and passing the said ship's side. The sailor Francis Terranova, called to her to come near, & putting fifty casks, into a water bucket, let it down by a cord, to purchase plantains, and oranges, Holeangshe took the cash, and put ten, upwards, of plantains, & oranges, into the bucket, which was drawn up into the ship again. Francis Terranova, disliked there being so few, & required more, Holeangshe knowing a little of the foreign dialect, said he must give her more cash, & she would give him more fruit. Francis Terranova, would not do this, & they wrangled, & Holeangshe clamoured with a loud voice, and Francis Terranova, fearing that the ship's captain would hear, & reprimand him, in a sudden fit of passion, seized a jar that was at hand, & threw it down from above, & the corner of the bottom of the jar, broke through a bamboo hat, which Holeangshe had on, & wounded the right side (of her head) which caused her to reel, & fall over into the water.

Holeangshe's daughter, cried out to save her, It happened that a revenue attendant, Ye-sew, appointed to watch the foreign ships, was sitting at his leisure in a boat, & a boat woman Chin-le-she; & Chin-le-she was sitting at the head of the boat, & got a glance of it; and called out, & with Ye-sew endeavoured ineffectually to pull, & save the woman —

Holeangshe's husband, was not far off, & when he heard of it, he hastened to the spot, & with Ye-sew questioned Holeangshe & Chin-le-she & thus knowing the circumstances, recovered the body.



which was dead. The bamboo cap floated, and was immediately taken up, & the jar was found in Holeang she boat. The husband of the deceased, reported the case to the local Magistrate, who went in person, with the Chief Melcocks, & the Foreign Merchants Stitch, & Capt. Coupland, & examined the wound on the right side (of the head) of Holeang she. It was a curved wound, one hunto four tenths long - & three tenths broad, & went deep as the bone, which it hurt. Undoubtedly it was the wound which caused her to fall into the water, & lose her life.

On examining the instrument of the Murderers the jar, it filled the rent in the bamboo cap of Holeang she, & this jar was taken, & the said Captain & others, required to acknowledge that it belonged to their Ship, & they were ordered to deliver up the Foreign Murderer, to be prosecuted.

The Foreign Merchant Stitch, & the Captain Coupland, examined the sailor Francis Terranova, & he merely said, that he gave the jar to the woman to buy fruit, but he would not confess that he wounded her, & caused her to fall into the water.

And neither the said Chief, the Security Merchant, nor the Linguist, did any of them make a faithful investigation; but precipitately presented for the foreigners, their absurd statements - Nor did they deliver up the Foreign Murderer till I compelled the merchants, & Linguist, & stopped the trade.

Then these Foreign Merchants, petitioned, that Officers should be sent, to take Francis Terranova.

This Foreign Murderer Francis Terranova, at first was crafty, & dilatory, till he saw the witness Chin le she, & the daughter Ho a tau, leaving

witness against him, in the foreign dialect; He, the Foreign Murderer, could no longer oppose any pretence, but confessed freely all the preceding circumstances. And moreover it is authenticated that the said Foreign Murderer, in open Court, struck his breast with his hand, to make a sign of confession, that the Jar was his property — and more still, it is authenticated, that he took the Jar in his two hands, & showed the manner in which he threw it down from above; and again, the Linguist was ordered to put the interrogations to him carefully, & singly, & he persisted undeviatingly in his Confession — In the statement of the case there is no evasion, nor gloss —

Now it is written in the Laws —

"When persons outside the pale of (Chinese) civilization, shall commit crimes, they too, shall be punished according to Law"

Again, it is contained in the Law —

"Those who fight with each other, & kill a person, whether with hand, or foot, or any thing else, or with a sharp metal weapon, shall be strangled, after a period of imprisonment"

And during the eighth year (780 or 9 years ago) of Keen-lung's reign, Tsh-lang the Governor of Canton made the following proposal to the Emperor, which was approved —

If cases of Murder occur between Natives & Foreigners, whether from previous conspiracy wilfully, or fighting affrays, & the case requires the foreigner to be decapitated, or strangled; the local Magistrates shall when they examine the body, make full, faithful interrogations, & shall report

to the Governor, who shall carefully re-examine the case, and if the facts are really as stated, they shall order the local Officers, & the respective Foreign Head Person, to take the Criminal Spanish Him, according to law, & dispense with his being delivered over to imprisonment, & removal for examination in the interior Courts - And that at the same time, a faithful report be made to the Emperor, & a copy of the evidence sent to the appropriate Board in Peking. This is ordered.

Now the American foreigner, Francis Terranovias, having as is well authenticated, freely confessed, and been fully convicted, of having wrangled with Holeang-shu about prits, and of having thrown a jar, which wounded her, near her fall into the water, & lose her life; according to law, must be sentenced to be strangled. The crime, & the punishment exactly correspond. I therefore, forthwith ordered the Hwang-chow-foo, with the Nan-lau Magistrate, and the Whampoa Magistrate, to join the Military Officers, the Hwang-chow-lee, & jointly to summon the Lingist, & the Chief foreigners, & on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of the 10<sup>th</sup> moon, of the present year, to take the said foreigner. Murderer, Francis Terranovias, and according to law, strangle him, to display luminously the Laws of the Land -

As to foreigners purchasing catables, huitopore Government has given them Compradors, to do it for them; and therefore in this case, the woman Holeang-shu going privately, to sell prits, was very improper. But she has been wounded, & lost her life; & therefore it is unnecessary to deliberate about her punishment - As to the Pris sews

**Sheet.**

the Revenue attendant, who failed to discover the transaction, he ought for his conduct, to be punished with eighty blows, & dismissed —

As to the said foreign Merchant (Sark), & the Ship Master Coupland, they did not know, till they found it out on enquiry, that the sailor, Francis Terranova, clandestinely bought fruits. and although they precipitately reported to Government the crafty pretence of the said foreign murderer — still, they took him, & put him in irons, in the Ship, & therefore, did not wilfully connive at his conduct, nor screen him. And also, when the local Magistrate went on board to institute a trial, the foreign Merchants, Captains, put their hats off, stood up, in attendance on him, & waited to reply, & then to answer.

And when a strict stoppage of their trade took place, they petitioned that an Officer should be sent to the Ship, to take out the murderer, & bring him to Canton, for judgment. in all of which facts of their conduct, they showed a respectful submission, and dread of the Laws. and therefore it is not necessary to deliberate farther about their punishment, nor yet about the security Merchants, nor the Linguists, who I find did not combine to put a false gloss on the proceedings. The security Merchants, & the Linguists, have been liberated, & the trade of the said Nation has been opened, & they are allowed to buy & sell as usual — And an order has been issued, not to permit small boats to sell eatables to the foreign Ship, & thereby to cut off the occasion of Morisy Moils —

And I have ordered the Hong Merchant Hwang-gua, to promulge an Edict to the said foreign Ship, telling him, that he ought to know, that the Laws

of the Celestial Empire are to be respected, & heard. And that foreigners, when they enter the country, should be quiet, & observe the laws, and that the said Chief, & Captains, must constantly caution their sailors, not to make a disturbance, & commit murders. And if it does happen that disturbances are committed, & deeds committed, that they should find out the man who originated the affair, & tell his name, and deliver him up, & wait for the local Magistrates to judge, & punish him, & must not screen him, & bring heavy guilt upon themselves. And that thus, they will act becoming the tender and gracious Kingdom, with which the Celestial Empire treats them -

Besides sending a copy of the confession to the Board at Peking, I lay the statement before His Imperial Majesty, for his sacred inspection. And protest by that he will look at it.

Again, since I act as, Secretary, it is unnecessary for me to make a communication to that Office.

A Most Respectful Memorial.

Taoukwang, 1<sup>st</sup> year, 10<sup>th</sup> month -

A list of false representations, contained in the preceding Memorial of the Viceroys to the Emperor of China.

Page 1<sup>st</sup> line 25<sup>th</sup> from the top "Wilcocks discovered, &c, &c, &c," that the sailor Francis Terranova had thrown the jar at the Native woman, &c, &c, &c." It was represented upon all occasions, that Terranova had handed the jar into the woman's own hands. see the Document through  
Page 2<sup>nd</sup> lines 13 @ 18 "Her daughter Ho a tow, &c, &c, &c." These two lines are entirely false. see Page 5 line 20 "The An. cha. oze's elucidation where Chen - le - she is selling in her own boat, which was moored astern, or rather on the quarter of the Emily - add to which, the woman never was seen to rise. If this is no uncommon circumstance at Whampoa, owing it is supposed, to a strong counter current not far below the surface of the water -

Page 4 lines 7 @ 14 The whole of this paragraph is false. The Foreign Merchants, by which I understand the Committee, declared throughout, the Negotiations, that nothing should induce them, to give up the demand Francis Terranova; as to any petition which Hongkong presented, it was not authorized by the Committee, or any Americans. The Hong Merchants it is true often asked me to present a Memorial of the kind, and I think it more than probable many individuals were urged to propose to the Committee; but the idea was always treated by me with the utmost contempt; and I have no doubt met the same fate when proposed to any of my Countrymen.

Upon reflection, I am of opinion that the Document herewith annexed, which was presented to Hongkong,



on the 19<sup>th</sup> of October, has been Tortured into the Petition alluded to in this paragraph — It was granted by Mr. Griffin Hith, Supercargo of the Emily — Page 6 lines 28 @ 30, These lines contain the same false statement as those on page 4, therefore the same observations apply to them —

Page 8 line 22 "Unitally to summon the Linguist, and Chief Foreigner" It is here stated that the American Consul was summoned the execution of Terranovias, which is false. The statement implies (as I am told by Dr. Morrison) that the Consul was present, which is equally untrue, but not more glaringly so, than that he was summoned.

12th Nov 1891  
Consul for the  
U.S. of America

The undersigned, having been frequently applied to by the Hong Merchants, Hongqua, & Mouqua, to try Francis Terranovias, whom the charges preferred against him by the Chinese Authorities, and upon finding him guilty, to deliver him up to the said Chinese Authorities at Canton; declares, that there is no power vested in the undersigned to try said Francis Terranovias, or to deliver him up to said Chinese Authorities — That the said Francis Terranovias, being questioned as to the charges exhibited against him by said Chinese Authorities, persists in declaring his innocence; and that he delivered the jar into the hands of the woman in the Boat, for the purpose of receiving fruit, which he had purchased from her — In case the Chinese Authorities are determined upon seizing the said Francis Terranovias for the purpose of trying him according to their own laws, the undersigned declares, that Capt. Coupland, of the ship Emily, has pledged himself, that no resistance shall be made to the said Chinese Authorities — At the same time Capt. Coupland declares, that he will not afford any aid whatever, to those who might be sent for the accused persons —

The undersigned, requests the Pon-que to submit the above to the Vice Roy —

Signed Griffin Hith.  
Supercargo of ship Emily of Baltimore

Canton 19<sup>th</sup> Oct 1891

Note No 47

First day of the Trials.  
 Assistants to the An-cha-ye.  
 The Pan-yu.  
 Two Inferior Magistrates.  
 The Hong-Merchants.  
 Linguists.

Second days trials —  
 The An-cha-ye, His assistants, who presided  
 the first day —  
 The Hwang-chow-foo.  
 The Nam-hoy-en.  
 The Pan-yu.  
 The Two inferior Magistrates.  
 The Hong Merchants.  
 Linguists.

At the Executions  
 An-cha-ye.  
 Hwang-chow-foo.  
 Hwang-keep. With 400 Soldiers under arms.  
 Chang-keep. Bearing the Imperial Chap.  
 or Seal, as usual on such occasions —  
 Pan-yu, and some inferior Magistrates,  
 Justices of the Peace, Runners —  
 Pacqua, the Security Merchant of Ship Emily,  
 a ton, the linguists of —  
 W.B. Wilcox  
 Consul for the  
 U.S. of America



American Consulate Canton  
I J. B. Wilcox Consul of The United  
States of America at The Port of Canton do  
do hereby Certify and Declare That The Docu-  
ments hereunto annexed are True Copies of the  
Originals by means of comparison

In Testimony Whereof I have here-  
unto set my Hand and Seal of  
Office On This Twelfth day of  
December In the Year of Our Lord  
One Thousand Eight Hundred and  
Twenty One

J. B. Wilcox  
Consul for The  
U.S. of America

本杰明·威尔科克斯的证言。

721

American Consulate Canton

25th September 1821.

Captain William S. Cropland.  
of the Ship Emily of Baltimore  
(Whampoa.

Sir.

I think it  
my duty to advise you forthwith to secure the  
person of the Seaman, accused of the murder of  
the Chinese Woman, by placing him in Irons and  
appointing a careful guard on his person, to  
prevent his escape, as the Chinese Government  
will not in that event, hesitate to seize on any  
innocent person, belonging to your ship, and ex-  
-ecute him in place of the guilty man

I am Sir

I certify the above

to be a true Copy (signed)

(signed) Edward George Jr

Yours Obedt Servt

B. C. Wilcocks

Consul for US  
of America

Nº 2

Ship Emily Whampoa 25 Sept. 1821

To. B. C. Wilcocks Esq.

American Consul at Canton

Sir:

Be assured. I feel myself under sincere thanks to you for your presence and interference. This morning at Whampoa, in the disagreeable accident of a China Woman having been drowned on the evening of the 23rd inst near my ship Emily wherein there appears an accusation against the ship in having given cause thereto.

In this unpleasant business wherein I firmly believe that neither my ship nor any person on board belonging to her has given any cause directly or indirectly to this woman being drowned, and believe most firmly that her falling into the water was accidental.

— Therefore under this circumstance I will keep firm against the Choramen in their prosecution against my ship, founded on the most impious falsehood.

I have the assurance of my fellow the American Captains & Commanders of the several Amer<sup>n</sup> vessels laying here to give their full and hearty support to me in the business.

Yours respectfully  
Wm. Lowland

No 3

Captain John Philips	Wm Savory
Isaac Lewis	Amelia
Alex Clark	Ed
Jacob Harman	Dr. Hua
Wm. Thwin Jr	Superb
Geo. R. Durdale	China
John C. Dale	Panther
Robert Edes	Archer
Wm. Cowpland	Emily
Martine Page	Washington
— Commonford	Alexander
— Lavender	Huntress
Benz. Rhodes	Brig Wm Henry
L. Howland	Brig Osney
David Nye	Ship Alert

Resident Merchants

John P. Cushing  
 St. S. Ogden  
 J. W. Glynn  
 Samuel Carr  
 Samuel Russell  
 John R. Thomson

Itinerant Superargoes

Wm. W. Smith  
 John W. Martin  
 John R. Latham  
 Edw. George J.  
 Andrew Hodge Jr  
 Durham Heath  
 Griffin Pitt

Charles J. Mangault  
 Wm. C. Wall  
 Doct. Benz. Rask Rhed

# American Consulate Canton

Copy of Sundry Depositions made at Whampoa  
respecting a Chinese Woman, drowned &c &c

N<sup>o</sup> 24

I Francis Ferranovia do hereby solemnly swear  
and declare, that at or about half past one O'Clock  
P.M. on Sunday the 23<sup>d</sup> day of September 1821, on board  
of the American Ship Emily, did purchase a quantity  
of fruit from a Chinese woman who was in a  
small China boat laying off the bow of the said  
Ship to the amount of one mace. She came under  
her boat under the bow and I gave safe into her hands  
an earthen pot which she received, which was  
to have been filled by her with fruit for which I  
did at the same time give to her one mace. She  
laid down the earthen pot into her boat, at which  
time the boat was not made fast to the ship. I  
returned to my dinner from which I had come and  
on again returning to the bow, expecting she would  
have had the fruit ready the boat with her in  
it was carried some distance from the bow of  
the ship with the force of the tide and she in the  
act of pulling up to regain the ship fell into  
the water. Further solemnly swear & declare that  
I did not in any manner or way, injure this woman  
nor had I any manner of intention to injure her  
or her boat.

Francis Ferranovia  
did & mark

Witnessed on board ship  
Emily this 25<sup>th</sup> day Sept. 1821

5

I Anthony Gerard do solemnly swear & declare that about half past one o'clock P.M. on Sunday, the 23<sup>d</sup> day of Septem<sup>r</sup> 1821. on board of the Ship Emily I was taking my dinner along with Francis Terranova and that I saw him quietly go to the bow of the ship and purchase from a Chinese woman in a small china boat laying off the bow a short distance, some fruit & handed to her an Eastern pot, to put the fruit into it which she safely received and laid it down in her boat to have it filled. He returned to his dinner, & again returning to receive the fruit from her, expecting she would have had it ready to hand up in the pot, but which he did not obtain, the tide having carried the boat, with the woman in it some distance from the bow of the Ship.

Anthony Gerard  
his & friend

Witnessed on board Ship Emily,  
23<sup>rd</sup> Sept. 1821

6

We, the undersigned Americans hereby solemnly declare to the following facts

Being on board the Ship Emily on Sunday the 23<sup>d</sup> day of Septem<sup>r</sup> 1821. at about half past one o'clock P.M. our attention was suddenly drawn to a child crying in a China boat distanced about thirty five or forty feet outside the lower starboard steering sail boom.

At first we could not see any cause for the

child's crying, when a number of China boats came around one of which, apparently a Sam-sha boat, with a China man in it, came up to the child crying & going into the boat it was in, took up from the water a China hat which, when taken up was perfectly whole, without any appearance of injury. On discovering there was no person underneath the hat, he set up a lamentable cry, & holding it up, he struck it in a violent manner with an Earthen pot so much, that both hat & pot might have been broken or injured the pot being perfectly whole when the said China man lifted it out of the boat he was in, which boat contained a quantity of different kinds of fruit much noise was occasioned by a number of China men & women in their boats, that had assembled round the Ship, showing signs and expressions of vengeance against the Ship Emily for occasioning the loss of a woman drowned from the boat in which the child was crying.

We could not know, or see any cause given by any person on board the Ship Emily to occasion this accident of the woman reported to have fallen from her boat into the water, nor do we believe that there was any cause given for such by any person whatever on board said Ship Emily and firmly conclude it was a matter of accident.

Signed	Robert Lawrence	Fred W Commaford
	William J Edelen	Alexander Clark
	Robert Edes	James Esdale
	Wm Clinch	Saml J Aborn
		Benj Nash Phelps M.D.

Wampoa 25<sup>th</sup> Sept 1821

7

We the undersigned do hereby solemnly declare being on board the ship Emily on the evening of Sunday the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of September 1821. at the time when the China man who is said to claim the right of being the husband of the China woman that was drowned the same evening and picked out of the water the China Hat, said to belong to said China woman, was perfectly whole and sound and was not injured at that instant when he afterwards held it up and struck it violently with an Earthen Pot so much so as that the Hat might then have become injured.

Signed { Robert Edes David J. Aborn  
Wm. Oliver Jr Alex<sup>r</sup> Clark  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Lawrence James Edall  
Martin Page Fred<sup>r</sup> Wimmerford

Given under our hands at  
Whampoa this 25<sup>th</sup> Sept  
1821.

8

We the undersigned do solemnly swear & declare that we went from on board the Ship Emily to the Ship Fisher for some Chairs on Sunday 25<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1821. and on our returning in the Ship's boat about half past one o'clock P.M. saw a China woman on a small china boat. distance about thirty or forty feet from the starboard bow of the said ship Emily in the act of sculling her boat. fall into the water



water, at which time she had a hat on  
her head

Signers { Thomas Herbert  
Joseph Fetto  
Mechall Ragie,  
Sworn under our hands,  
this 25<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1821

9

We men on board of the English Ship *Heron* of  
Malton do solemnly declare, that we saw a  
China woman in a China boat sculling up alongside  
of the American Ship *Emily*, the boat being at  
the time outside of the end of the lower steering  
sail boom of said Ship *Emily*, which was distan-  
ce & in our estimation from thirty five to forty  
feet, and we further declare that this accident  
took place at three O'Clock or halfpast one O'Clock  
P.M. and that said Ship *Emily* was distant from  
us (on board the Ship *Heron* of Malton) not  
more than half a cable's length

Sworn under our hands on board  
of the English Ship *Heron* of Malton  
laying at Whampoa this 25<sup>th</sup> Sept 1821

John Francis  
his mark

that the said John Francis saw her let go the  
oar & fall overboard -

10.

J. Robert Eder, commander of the Ship *Archer*  
laying at Whampoa do hereby solemnly declare  
that the China woman, said to be drowned on  
the evening of the 23<sup>rd</sup> inst, near the Ship *Emily*

I saw taken out of the water the following  
 morning and firmly believe there was no wrong  
 whatever in her head, having had a full view  
 thereof. signed Robert Edes  
 Whampoa Sept 26 1821

12

We, the undersigned on board the Ship Alexander  
 (lying) at Whampoa, distant about two cable  
 lengths from the Ship Emily, do solemnly declare  
 that about half past one o'clock on the  
 26<sup>th</sup> day of September 1821, saw at the distance of  
 from thirty five to forty feet from the side  
 of the said Ship Emily, a small China boat  
 in which there was a child crying to which boat  
 there came a China man in another China  
 boat apparently to know the cause of the  
 child's crying. He picked up from the water  
 a China hat, that was floating near the  
 boat he had entered and on his lifting said that  
 it was perfectly whole and without any mark of  
 injury, he held it up and with an Earthen pot  
 which likewise was perfectly whole & with which  
 he violently struck the said hat so much so as  
 to injure both hat & pot. signed  
 Given under our hands, on board the Ship Alexander this 26<sup>th</sup> day of September 1821  
 James H. Hendrick  
 1<sup>st</sup> Officer

12

We, the undersigned do solemnly declare that we  
 do well know the Chinaman who claimed the

right of being the husband of the China woman  
who it is said, fell into the water and was  
drowned on the evening of Sunday the 23<sup>rd</sup> day  
of Sept<sup>r</sup> 1821 and holds him in our opinions, a  
common nuisance among the shipping at Whampoa  
He has been frequently detected selling samshew to  
our seamen, under the bows of our ships, giving  
us much trouble by creating irregularity among  
our sailors and causing much sickness to them  
in which he dared repeatedly to persist in

Seign Charles Page Ship Washington of Prov<sup>ts</sup>  
Given under our { Wm Coupland, Ship Emily - Boston  
hands at Whampoa { Peng Rush Ship M. D  
this 25<sup>th</sup> day of { Robt Lawrence  
Septem<sup>r</sup> 1821

123

We, the undersigned, certify and declare that the  
Hopps woman named Aday belonging to the  
Hopps China boat on the starboard side of the  
Ship Emily did state on the evening of the twenty  
fourth inst in our presence and to us, that on  
Sunday the 23 inst about midday she saw from  
the said Hopps boat to which she belonged, a  
small China boat laying off the side of the  
Ship Emily distant about forty feet, or one third  
or one half way between said Ship and the English  
Ship Hero of Malacca in which boat there  
was a child crying much, which attracted her  
attention, and that of a number of gentlemen  
and people on board of the Ship Emily and afterwards  
a number of China boats about the Ship - She  
did also state that she saw a China man in a

small boat, apparently a Samskew boat, come and pick out of the water a large China hat being about the distance of twenty cubits from the side of the Ship Emily - that on his taking up this hat it was entirely whole and on his discovering there was no person underneath this hat he broke out into a lamentable yell - That previous to his taking up the hat he did not appear to see any cause or show any blame to any particular Ship, or person that after having obtained the Hat, he held it up which was perfectly whole, thus holding it up he lifted from the boat in which the child was an Earthen pot, which was likewise entirely whole and with which he violently struck the said hat so much that it, as well as the said pot, might have both been broken or have received much injury -

Given under our hands  
this 25<sup>th</sup> day of September  
1821. at Whampoa

Signed

Robert Lawrence  
William S. Coupland  
Stephen Robinson  
Robt Eder Ship Archer  
Dor. Taborn. Ship Archer  
Martin Page Ship Washington  
of Providence

114.

We, Magill & Wm. Sadler on board the Ship Emily do solemnly swear and declare that on or about one o'clock and a half P.M. on Sunday the 23<sup>rd</sup> September 1821 we saw a China woman in a China boat outside of the lower steering sail boom distanced about thirty five to forty feet and that the said China woman

in the act of scuttling said China boat fell into the water and was reported to have been drowned, and we did not see, or know of any cause given from the Ship Emily to cause this fatal accident; at the time of which she had a hat on her head -

On board Ship Emily  
25<sup>th</sup> Sept 1821

William Sadler  
his X mark

Michael Costler  
his X mark

15

We, the undersigned do hereby solemnly declare, being on board of the ship Emily from One O'clock until five o'clock P.M. on the same day Sunday the 25<sup>th</sup> Septemr 1821. and being at the time the accident took place of a Chinese woman having fallen from her boat into the water and drowned, saw the Chinaman coming round the bows of the Ship Hero of Malacca in a small China boat who appears to claim the right of being the husband of the said Chinawoman that fell into the water. and we do not believe that said China man could have seen the accident of said China woman falling into the water.

I was under our hands  
this 25<sup>th</sup> Septemr 1821  
at Mampoo

Robert Edes  
Wm Oliver Jr  
Robt Lawrence  
Martin Page  
David T. Aborn  
Alex. Clark  
Jas Esdall  
Fred W. Combs

N<sup>o</sup> 16

Romson. passenger in the ship Alexander

Crepwell Chief Officer of the  
English Brig Helen

Willard 2nd Officer of the  
Brig Osprey.

American consulate  
Canton.

Sir

You will please to request the  
attendance of the above three persons at  
my office, as soon as you can possibly tran-  
sport them from Whampoa.

Your obt Servt  
B. C. Wilcocks  
Consul for the  
U S of America

To  
John Phillips Esq  
Commander of the  
Ship William Savery.

72017

American Consulate, Canton.

On the twenty seventh day of September,  
in the year of Our Lord, One thousand Eight  
hundred and twenty one — Before me  
J. B. Wilcocks, Consul for the United States  
of America at the Port of Canton. Personally  
appeared, John Owens, Chief Mate of the  
Ship William Savery, who being duly sworn,  
upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God,  
did declare, that, On Sunday the twenty  
third current, on board said Ship Wm Savery,  
being in conversation with W. D. Rowson, a passenger  
in the Ship Alexander, He the said Rowson  
did declare, that He saw a man throw a bar  
from the Ship Emily, which struck a Chinese  
woman (then in a boat near the said Ship Emily)  
on the head, and said woman instantly fell  
overboard into the water.

{ Signed }

John Owens

Witnesses

signed { Charles E. Manigault  
J. B. Thomson



In testimony whereof, I have hereunto  
set my hand and seal of Office, the  
day and Year first written. —

J. B. Wilcocks  
Consul for the  
U. S. of America



No 10  
American Consulate, Canton

On this Twentieth day of September,  
in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight-Hundred  
and twenty one Before me, J.B. Wilcocks -  
Consul for the United States of America at the  
Port of Canton, Personally appeared, Edward Lewis,  
third mate of the Ship William Savory, who  
being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists  
of Almighty God, did declare, that, on Sunday  
the twenty third current on board said Ship Savory,  
being in conversation with W. S. Johnson, a  
passenger in the Ship Alexander, he, the said  
Johnson, did declare, that, "He saw a man  
throw a jar from the Ship Emily, which  
struck a Chinese woman (then in a boat near  
the said Ship Emily) on the head, and said  
woman instantly fell overboard into the water.

{ Signed } Edward Lewis —

Witnesses -  
Charles F. Manigault  
Jas. R. Thompson

Signed {

In testimony whereof I have hereunto  
set my Hand and seal of Office  
the day and year first written  
J.B. Wilcocks  
Consul for the  
U.S. of America



72019

American Consulate, Canton

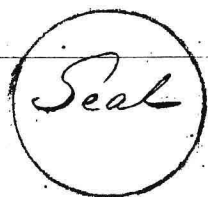
On this twenty seventh day of September  
In the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight  
Hundred and twenty one. Before me, P. B. Wilcocks,  
Consul for the United States of America at the  
Port of Canton, Personally appeared, Lewis C.  
Willard, Third Mate of the Brig Ospray, who  
being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of  
almighty God, did declare, that, "On Sunday  
the twenty third current, on board the Ship  
William Savory, he heard William S. Rowson,  
a passenger in the Ship Alexander state,  
that he saw a Chinese woman fall over  
board from a small China boat near the  
Ship Emily.

Witnesses

{ Signed } Lewis C. Willard

{ Signed } Charles C. Mangault  
{ Signed } Wm. R. Thomson

In testimony whereof I have hereunto  
set my Hand and Seal of Office.  
The day and Year first written.



P. B. Wilcocks  
Consul for the  
U.S. of America

12<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup>  
 American Consulate, Canton

On this Twenty seventh day of September,  
 In the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight  
 Hundred and twenty one, Before me, B. Wilcocks  
 Consul for the United States of America at the  
 Port of Canton, Personally appears, John Pastorius,  
 who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists  
 of Almighty God, did declare, and say, that,  
 On Sunday the twenty third current, He was  
 on board the Ship William Savery, when  
 William S. Rowson came on board said Ship,  
 and that He did not at any period during  
 Rowson's stay on board of said Ship, hear him  
 assert that he saw a man from on board the  
 Ship Emily throw a jar at a Chinese woman  
 in a boat along side, which threw her overboard.

Signed } John Pastorius

Witnesses

signed { Edward George Esq  
 Wm Oliver Esq

In testimony whereof, I have  
 Hereunto set my Hand & Seal of Office,  
 The day and Year first written



B. Wilcocks  
 Consul for the  
 U.S. of America

74<sup>21</sup>

*Am. Consulate, Canton.*

On this Twenty seventh day of September in the  
Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred  
and twenty one, Before me, J. B. Milcock, Consul  
for the United States of America at the Port of  
Canton, Personally appeared, George McCall,  
second mate of the ship William Savery, and  
Martin Layell, second mate of the ship Alexander,  
who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists  
of Almighty God, did declare, that they were  
on board of the ship William Savery, on  
Sunday the twenty third current, when  
William S. Rowson came on board, and that  
during the very short time they remained in  
his company, they did not hear him say  
that he saw a man from on board the ship Emily  
throw a jar at a Chinese woman in a boat  
along side, which threw her into the water, and  
these deponents do further declare that in  
a very short time after said Rowson came  
on board, they left the said ship, and said  
Rowson on board of her, and further these  
deponents say not.

E Signed } George McCall  
                  } Martin Layell

Witnesses  
signed { Edward George Jr.  
          } Charles Mangawetz



In testimony whereof I have  
Hereunto set my Hand & Seal of Office  
The day and Year first written.  
J. B. Milcock  
Consul for the  
U.S. of America

1222

American Consulate, Canton.

On this Twenty seventh day of September:  
In the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight  
hundred and twenty one. Before me, B. Wilcocks  
Consul for the United States of America at  
the Port of Canton. Personally appeared, W. S. Rowson,  
a Passenger in the Ship Alexander, who being duly  
sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God,  
did declare. That, "He never said that He saw  
a man throw a jar from the Ship Emily,  
which struck a Chinese woman (then in a  
boat near the said Ship Emily) on the head,  
and that the said woman instantly fell over  
board into the water" and further, that He  
did not witness said transactions, or any  
part thereof.

Signed } William S. Rowson.

Witnesses  
J. E. Thomson.  
Charles S. Manigault.

Signed }



In testimony whereof, I have hereunto  
Set my Hand and Seal of Office,  
The day and year first written.  
B. Wilcocks  
Consul for the  
U.S. of America

23.

# American Consulate, Canton

On this twenty seventh day of September, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and twenty one, Before me, P. C. Wilcocks, Consul for the United States of America at the Port of Canton, Personally appeared, Edwin T. Senckes, & David Nye, (who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did declare & say, That on Monday the twenty fourth current at the dinner table of Timothy J. Pitman, they did hear Thomas Cresswell the mate of the English Brig Helen, assert & declare, that he, the said Cresswell, on the day previous, to wit, Sunday the twenty third did see a steaman on board the Ship Emily, with a jar raised in the attitude of throwing - when he was checked by Capt. Nye, or some other persons present, who observed to him, Cresswell, that he had better say nothing more about it, which ended his observations.

Witnesses  
Signed { John R. Latimer  
Charles J. Manigault

Signed  
Seal  
R<sup>o</sup> 24

Edwin T. Senckes  
David Nye  
In Testimony Whereof  
P. C. Wilcocks  
Consul for the United States

On this twenty seventh day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred & twenty one, Before me, P. C. Wilcocks, Consul for the United States at the Port of Canton, Personally appeared P. Duquesnay, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did declare

and say that Thomas Crawford Chief Mate  
of the English Brig Helens immediately after  
his arrival at Canton from Whampoa, in  
Timothy J. Pitmans factory, upon being asked  
by the deponent if he had heard any thing of  
this unhappy business at Whampoa, which  
had been related in so many ways, said Crawford  
replied, I have seen myself something shoved at  
that womans head by a man, and the woman  
fell overboard.

Witnesses

Signed P. Duquesney

Signed

{ J. H. Blight  
Charles L. Manigault



In testimony whereof I have  
hereunto set my Hand Seal of Office  
the day and Year first written

B. B. Wilcox  
Consul for the  
U.S. of America

n<sup>o</sup> 25

Declaration to the best of my recollection.

I, John S. Woods, do declare, that Thomas Crepwell mate of the English Brig Helen, did on the morning of the 24<sup>th</sup> current to the best of my recollection state to me in conversation, that a woman was drowned on the preceding day at Whampoa, near the Ship Emily, which woman was said to have been knocked overboard by a jar thrown by a sailor.

Signed John S. Woods

American Consulate Canton

On this Twenty seventh day of Sept<sup>r</sup> in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and twenty one, Before me, Dr. C. Wilcocks Consul for the United States of America at the Port of Canton, Personally appeared John S. Woods, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God did declare and say, that Thomas Crepwell in the course of conversation at Timothy Pitman's Factory on Monday the Twenty fourth current did declare to this deponent, that he was the first person to see the Chinese woman named in the above declaration rise from the water, which circumstance happened nearly between the Brig Helen, and Ship Emily, and further this deponent says the truth.

Witness to both signatures

Signed { John R. Latimer  
John R. Thomson

Signed John S. Woods



In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal of Office the day and year first written  
J. C. Wilcocks  
Consul for the  
U.S. of America



no 26

American Consulate Canton

On this twenty eighth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred & twenty one, Before me, J. C. Wilcocks, Consul for the United States at the Port of Canton, Personally appeared, Thomas Creswell, Chief Mate of the Brig Helen of Calcutta, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did declare and say, That on Sunday the twenty third current, he was on board of the Ship Hero of Malacca, delivering some cargo from the Helen's boat, when he heard a child cry in a boat near the Ship Emily, which attracted his attention, and caused him to look over the side of the Malacca, when he saw a China man pick up a hat, which was floating on the water, and shortly after skull a long side of the said Ship Emily, and hold up a jar showing it to the people on board of the said ship, at the same time crying very much, and this deponent does further declare, that he never has upon any occasions made a statement or relation to the above facts, different from those contained in this deposition. And further this deponent says the truth.

Signed Thomas Creswell

Witnesses

Signed { Edward George Esq.  
Charles Manigault


In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand & Seal of Office This day and year first written

Seal J. C. Wilcocks  
Consul for the  
U. S. A. America



n<sup>o</sup> 27  
*American Consulate Canton*

On this twenty seventh day of September  
in the Year of Our Lords One Thousand eight  
hundred and twenty one, Before me, P. B. Wilcocks,  
Consul for the United States of America at the  
Port of Canton, Personally appeared Joseph Hayden,  
Carpenter of the Ship Archer, who being duly sworn  
upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty Gods - did  
declare and say, that on Sunday the twenty third  
current, he saw a Chinese woman fall over board  
in the act of sculling her boat, when distant of  
about thirty feet from the Ship Emily, at which  
time she had her hat on, which was afterwards  
picked up by a man from another boat, and  
taken along side of said Ship Emily, and that  
he saw nothing thrown at, or strike the person  
of said Chinese woman.

<p>Witnesses John R. Latimer Geo. H. Blight</p> <p>signed</p>		<p>Signed } Joseph Hayden</p> <p>In testimony whereof P. B. Wilcocks Consul for the United States at Canton</p>
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n<sup>o</sup> 28

On this twenty seventh day of September  
in the Year of Our Lords One Thousand eight  
hundred and twenty one, Before me, P. B. Wilcocks,  
Consul for the United States of America at the  
Port of Canton, Personally appeared William Bowers,  
Steward on board of the Ship Archer, who being  
duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty  
Gods, did declare, that on Sunday the twenty  
third current, he saw a Chinese woman fall  
overboard in the act of sculling her boat,

when distant about thirty feet from the Ship Emily; at which time, she had her hat on, which was afterwards picked up by a man from another boat, and taken along side of said Ship Emily. And that he saw nothing thrown at, or strike the person of the said Chinese woman.

Witnesses

Signed } William Bowers

Signed }

{ Edward George Jr.  
Charles E. Mangum



In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal of Office the day and year first written

W. B. Wilcox  
Consul for the  
U. S. of America

72°29

American Consulate, Canton

On this twentieth seventh day of September,  
in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand eight  
hundred and twenty one, Before me, J. B. Milcock  
Consul for the United States at the Port of Canton,  
Personally appeared, a Portuguese man of colour  
named John Francis, main topman of the ship  
Hero of Malamp, who being duly sworn upon  
the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did  
declare and say, that on a certain day, which  
he cannot now recollect, he was clearing said  
ships main top, when on looking towards the  
ships Emily, he saw a Chinese woman sculling  
her sampan close to the lower steering sail  
boom of said ship Emily, when the aforesaid  
woman fell overboard backwards with her  
hat on her head, that the woman sunk and  
the hat floated— He did not see any thing,  
whatsoever strike the said woman. and further  
this deponent sayeth not.

John <sup>his</sup> Francis  
mark

Witnesses

signed { John K. Lalimer  
Charles J. Mangault



In testimony whereof, I have  
Hereunto set my hand & seal of Office  
The day & year first written

J. B. Milcock  
Consul for the  
U.S. of America

No 30

At a meeting of the Residents, Captains and supercargoes held at the Consulate on Friday the 28th September 1894 to determine on the course proper for Captain Lowland to pursue in the case of Francis Terranova, the Seaman of the Ship Emily of Baltimore, accused by the Chinese Authorities of having on Sunday 23 inst. killed a Chinese woman, the following named gentlemen were appointed for the purpose.

J. P. Cushing, Samuel Ruppel, M. S. Ogden & W. C. Olyphant, J. P. Sturges, W. H. Smith, C. George, E. J. Tenckes, J. R. Statimer, D. Heath, John Phillips, Jas. Edsall, Rob. Edes, Isaac Lewis & George R. Dowdall, all present but J. P. Sturges.

It was determined that B. C. Wilcocks, by the Consul, be requested to make application to the proper authorities that the said seaman shall be tried for the said supposed offence on board the Ship Emily or outside the City, as has been done in former instances, that they shall give him a fair and impartial trial in which all evidence for his defence, foreign or Chinese shall be equally and impartially received, the friends of the accused to be present during his trial and the Prisoner, he permitted to remain in the custody of Capt Lowland, he being security for his forthcoming until they are ready to proceed on his trial.

Mo. P. Cushing. — Edw. George, Jr. Jas. Edsall  
 Samuel Ruppel. Edw. J. Tenckes. Rob. Edes.  
 signed — Mich. S. Ogden. J. R. Statimer. Isaac Lewis  
 W. C. Olyphant, D. Heath. George R. Dowdall  
 W. H. Smith John Phillips

N<sup>o</sup> 31

To

Benjamin C. Wilcocks Esq.  
American Consul.  
at Canton.

Sir,

— Enclosed I  
have you a Document containing the sentiments  
of a number of Gentlemen, Merchants, Super-  
cargoes and Commanders of American Vessels  
which meets with my full approbation  
and by which I shall be guided.

Very respectfully

Yours.

Canton 28th Septem<sup>r</sup> 1841. Wm. S. Coupland.

N<sup>o</sup> 32

American Consulate. Canton

September 28<sup>th</sup> 1821.

Me<sup>s</sup>. Cushing. Ruppel. Ogden. Oliphant. Sturgis.  
Smith. George. Hacker. Latimer. Heath, & Captain  
Phillips. Edace. Eder. Lewis & Dowdall

Gentlemen

I submit to  
you the propriety of postponing the trial of  
Francis Terranova, until the arrival of the Res-  
cued Doctor Morrison from Macao. which will  
probably take place on Thursday next, when I  
have no doubt he will give every aid and  
assistance in his power to the culprit

I am Gentlemen

Yours ob<sup>ly</sup>  
B. C. McCocky  
Consul for  
U. S. of America

No 33

Gentlemen.

Having been informed by Mr Mileocky that the trial will take place on board my ship at Whampoa. I beg leave to say that she will be in ready reff. on Monday next.

Canton Oct. 5. 1821

Very respectfully  
Yours obt. S<sup>th</sup>  
Wm Cowland

Gentlemen. No 34

It has been suggested to me by Mr Mileocky, that it may be proper to have on board the ship Emily, fifty or sixty armed sailors at the trial about to take place. For my own part I am opposed to this, thinking it will have a tendency to irritate the feelings of the Judges. 一种趋势，武力扩张，海盜行  
恭顺态度

I address myself Gentlemen to you with the hope that you will prevent this thing. However if you are of opinion that it will be proper to have the armed sailors on board my ship at the Trial, it will of course be done.

Very respectfully  
I am, Gentlemen

Yours obt. S<sup>th</sup>  
William Cowland

N<sup>o</sup> 35 Canton October 5<sup>th</sup> 1821

To Captain Wm Jowland  
of the Ship Emily

In reply to your  
note of this morning, respecting our opinion on the  
propriety of having an armed force on board your  
ship during the trial of Francis Terranova. we  
do not hesitate to say, we think it is un-  
necessary, and would show a want of confidence  
in the Chinese officers, which would tend to  
injure the cause of the man. Having consented  
to try him on board your ship, we think it  
would be proper to have him attended by  
not more than four men armed with cut-  
lasses, to shew that a proper attention has been  
paid by you to prevent his escape.

If it is thought necessary, we will  
be present during the trial. You will please  
inform us as soon as you ascertain the hour  
when it is to take place.

Yours Sir

Your Obedt Servants

Signed

J. P. Cushing  
Samuel Rusk  
H. G. Allen  
D. M. C. H. Phillips  
W. H. Smith  
Edward George Junr  
D. Mearns  
J. N. Latimer  
James B. Hall  
George P. Dowdall  
John Phillips  
Josiah Lewis  
E. T. Jackson  
Robert Edes



72° 36

Canton Oct 5th 1821.

To Cap M. S. Cowpland  
of the Ship Emily.

Sir,

Since our letter of this morning, we have been informed by Mr. Milovsky that the Vice Roy has ordered the Prisoner to be sent to Mr. Francis Terranova the seaman belonging to your ship to morrow morning and that he objects to the Rev Robert Morrison as interpreter. To the former we presume you can have no objection that is, he shall be tried to morrow - to the latter we only can remark that Mr. Morrison having been called on by Mr. Milovsky, consents to attend, provided he was asked by the Chinese Officers, since he is objected to by them, we can of course only regret we cannot have his services. On the Principle of non resistance to the Government we live under which we wish to be understood as having governed us in the opinion of and advice we have given you - they having acceded to our just requests of open trial and hearing our evidence, and even consenting to its taking place on board your ship - however much we may regret the circumstance, we would advise your acceding to it - it being fully understood the Vice Roy objects to his attendance -

The Majority probably all of us will attend the trial - it is believed the Mandarins will be alongside your ship by eight o'clock to morrow morning, it is understood should the man be condemned he is to be peaceably taken out of the ship by them.

26  
We would recommend your not permitting more than compose your own ship's company to be on board during the trial

We are Sir

Yours obt<sup>ly</sup>

J. P. Cushing

Sam<sup>l</sup> Russell

H. G. Ogden

S. W. Oliphant

W. H. Smith

Edward George J.

D. Heath

J. R. Latimer

James Esdall

George R. Dordane

John Phillips

David Lewis

E. J. Lenkey

Rob<sup>d</sup> Edey

Signed

No 37

On Saturday 6th of October 1825, the day appointed for the trial of *Mancu Ternanovia* a *Prisoner* on board the *Ship Emily* of Baltimore, on a charge of having caused the death of a Chinese *Man* at Whampoa the 23rd ult; Present, all the American Residents at Canton, (except the American Consul & M. D. Ogden Esq) the Super-cargoes of the different vessels then in port with their respective Captains, when the following circumstances occurred

The *Pan-yu* a magistrate residing on the district in which Whampoa is situated, at an early hour left Canton, and with an immense retinue, proceeded to the *Ship Emily*, on board which the trial was to take place. Upon his reaching the deck of the ship, he addressed himself to the Americans, and through the Linguist declared that the ship and the property were then under his protection, and any damages she might sustain he would reimburse upon a proper representation. With this declaration he advanced to the chain assigned him, and took his seat. The Hong merchant who secured the ship and her linguist, were then called up, and after making the usual prostration, acknowledged themselves in their respective capacities,

The Pan-ya then appeared as though the  
 Lingist of his friendly disposition, of his desire  
 to avoid rather than create trouble, of the  
 sacred duty he was about to discharge, and  
 appeared to leave for the judgment of the  
 Motines by which himself was actuated.  
 He then asked what defence the Americans  
 were prepared to make for the person. It  
 was replied our evidence can prove, that  
 the Jan. which is said to be the instrument  
 that caused the death of the woman, was  
 safely delivered by the accused into her hands,  
 and that she fell overboard at the distance  
 of Thirty feet and upwards from the Ship's  
 side, that she was seen from on board the Hero  
 of Malacca (an English Ship laying near the  
 Embury) to fall overboard, whilst in the act  
 of sculling her boat, that no jar or any  
 such instrument was thrown at her, or  
 caused her falling into the water, that from  
 the relative situation of the boat to the Ship,  
 it was impossible to strike the woman on  
 the side of the head on which the wound  
 was inflicted, and that the Jan. could not  
 have cut the hat in the manner in which  
 it was cut - We declared as our belief, that  
 the Boat having been swept by the strength  
 of the tide, some distance from the ship the  
 woman in her anxiety to regain her station  
 had by a misstep fallen overboard, and in  
 the act, had struck her head against the  
 pivot on which the Scull moves, or the sharp  
 edge of the boat which caused her death.

This defence we urged in a general way,  
 and stated our ability to substantiate by

evidence what we had then declared.

The Pan-yu then called for the Chinese witnesses. The husband of the woman deceased, a woman belonging to the Hoppe Boat astern of the Emily, and two children, from 8 to 12 years of age who gave their evidence on their knees, their heads bowed to the deck, which evidence was not explained to us. We requested that the woman, who appeared to be the principal witness should speak to us in English, as she understood it far better than the Lingist, who from ignorance could not explain her testimony, or from the fear of offending the Pan-yu would not do it correctly. This request was refused, but we were informed that the witness saw the gun thrown and the woman fall overboard in consequence of the blow. We immediately attempted to convince the Pan-yu that from the position of the Hoppe Boat, riding astern of the ship, it was impossible for this woman to have seen any part of the transaction, and that she had declared before several Captains & others, her total ignorance of the affair until her attention had been attracted by the cries of a child, when she saw a hat floating on the surface of the water, and a man sculling anxiously towards it. We urged that as she had given contradictory statements her evidence should be wholly dispensed with. The Instruments of Torture were then produced but not applied, and the woman adhering to her former statement was excused by the Pan-yu saying, she had spoken differently to gain the favour of the American

but she now spoke truth; if not he appeared as Heaven would punish her. We then pointed that the children produced as witnesses had seen no part of the affair, as they were brought from shore some time after it had occurred. To this, nor to any thing we urged would the Pan-yu listen, and invariably silenced both Hongqua and the Lingist when they were explaining our statement. He said, he had himself seen the woman and the man, he believed the man guilty; if he had judged wrongly it was Heaven's business, and arose in a passion from his chair as if the trial was concluded. He then complained to the Hong merchants of his overhearing and shameful conduct, and charged them with a breach of their engagement, as they promised us a fair trial, but had not heard our witnesses. The Pan-yu, at length was persuaded upon by Hongqua to resume his chair, and an American sailor was brought forward to prove that the jar was handed into the woman's hand, but the Judge seemed determined not to hear him, and after about one half an hour spent in the utmost confusion he left the deck of the Emily, exhibiting every mark of rage, and remained on board his own boat, leaving the Hong merchants & Lingist on board the ship. Thus concluded this mockery of justice, where the Chinese had agreed to receive foreign evidence upon the same footing as their own, and that equal confidence should be reposed in them. After the Pan-yu had left the ship, the Hong merchants in his

name demanded the prisoner. He expressed  
 our dissatisfaction in the most pointed man-  
 ner, and accused them of a breach of faith.  
 Reminded them of their promises and engagements,  
 and expressed our conviction that the man  
 was prejudiced and that this trial was  
 only a feint to obtain possession of his person.  
 He notwithstanding acknowledged  
 ourselves amenable to the laws of the Country,  
 and declared no resistance would be made  
 to the enforcement of the Pan-yu orders, but  
 as they had violated every principle of  
 honor and good faith, and as a Contract  
 violated by one party is not binding on the  
 other, we declined surrendering the man,  
 except to force, and with the man we would  
 strike the flag and surrender the ship. The  
 crew now in your power. The ship is surround-  
 ed by Man of War Boats. We are in number  
 only about Forty. you have as many hundred,  
 take the man, but the flag shall never wave  
 over the heads of those it cannot protect  
 against injustice. This circumstance +  
 had such an effect on the Pan-yu. that he  
 refused to take possession of the man if  
 striking the flag was to be the consequence.  
 The Hong merchants, however, made many  
 attempts to overreach us in their negotia-  
 tions, and endeavored to persuade us he  
 should have a new trial at Canton, but  
 experience had taught us wisdom, and we  
 knew what faith ought to be placed in  
 the word of a Hong merchant and were  
 resolute. When the Pan-yu discovered our  
 determination not tacitly to submit to his

unreasonable demands, he sent on board the ship, and put the surgeon in chains and soon after the security merchant of the ship (Pacqua) suffered the like disgrace. Shortly after the Pan-yu left the ship, and ordered the Hong merchants to follow him to the city, where he would lay a statement of the case before the Viceroy. The news at first greatly at a loss in accounting for the strange and unheard of violation of every article agreed upon by the Committee and the Hong merchants, on the part of the Pan-yu, but we have since discovered that the Hong merchants, relying upon the pliant and accommodating disposition of the Americans, & their own cunning to get possession of the man under almost any circumstances, deceived both the Pan-yu and the Committee, and as the organ of communication, delivered false messages and reports to both parties.

Canton 10<sup>th</sup> of October 1821.



N<sup>o</sup> 30  
Notice

To.

The commanders of American vessels bound  
to the Port of Canton.

American Consulate Canton

October 8th 1821.

The Undersigned Consul of the United States  
of America. at the Port of Canton. gives notice,  
that an Embargo has been laid on all Amer-  
ican vessels at Whampoa, and the trade with  
them suspended, by an order from the Viceroy  
of this province

It therefore becomes a question  
for each individual Commander to decide,  
whether under existing circumstances he will  
proceed with his vessel to Whampoa, or remain  
without the Bocca Tiger until the Cause  
of the suspension shall be removed. Due Not-  
ice of which shall be immediately forwarded  
to Macao.

B. C. Wilcocks.  
Consul for the  
U. S. of America

N<sup>o</sup> 39 Canton 9<sup>th</sup> Oct 1821

To

The Gentlemen composing the Committee —

Gentlemen

Enclosed I hand you herewith a letter which I received this morning from my first Officer, it being the opinion of several Gentlemen that the contents thereof should be made known to the Hong-Merchants —

Respectfully Your O<sup>b</sup>d. Servant

Signed W<sup>m</sup> S. Cowpland.

N<sup>o</sup> 40.

Whampoa Oct 8<sup>th</sup> 1821

Dear Sir

Nothing different from what you already know has occurred on board, & every thing remains quiet — Frank is much cast down & loathes his food, he has refused three meals in succession — Your O<sup>b</sup>d. Servant

Signed Stephen Robinson

Seen by

J. P. Rushing.

J. G. Ogden

J. W. Russell.

D. W. C. Clypham.

Edwards George St.

J. R. Latham.

W. H. Smith.

E. J. Sencker.

D. Heath.

John Phillips.

James Cowdell.

Robert Edes.

Geo. R. Dardale

Communicated by the American Consul, to the constituted authorities, through the Hong Merchants, by order of the Committee the 9<sup>th</sup> of October 1821

Wm. V. Wilcox  
Consul for the  
U.S. of America

No 41.

All Official papers, from the Thamsoa Magistrate, to the Hong Merchants, concerning the homicide said to have been committed, by an American Seaman  
(Oct<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1821)

Hong. By special appointment, the district Magistrate of Pan-yu, to the Hong Merchants Houqua, Mowqua, & others —

The said Merchants, have reported, that the American Ship, Wilcocks, stated to them, that Captain Shek-pe-lun had received a letter from a Mate, of the said vessel, informing him, that Shek-lan-se Sze-leay-lu-mo-ji-leaw had now through grief, become sick, that he not eaten food for two days. To appearance, his complaint was rather serious, &c —

The Hong Merchants were requested to make this statement to Government, & as was reasonably, did so, waiting still for the decision of Government. But as this Francis Terranova has not confessed, that he put his hand to the deed, which caused the death of the Thaka woman Ho-leang-she, it assumes, that the said Foreigner, is not the murderer; and therefore what necessity was there to report his sickness — However, if he be really the murderer, the said Chief ought to have taken his Confession, & delivered it to me, that I, having proof before me, might be enabled to ascertain, whether, or not, this be the proper person, that Francis Terranova's proper person, that I might then, report the occurrences to the superior Officers, that they may try the case, & report to His Imperial Majesty, & then act according

to his commands. If the said foreigner, be seriously ill, & before any confession has been taken from him, a communication is made to Government, 'till at once he dies - it must have arisen either from a desire to slur over the affair of him who caused the death of Hu-ling-she, & to close the legal proceedings - or, it must be, that some other dead foreigner, has been substituted in his place - But it is not only impossible to slur over the legal proceedings, & close them in this way, But the Hong Merchants will moreover be chargeable with the crimes of deception - Let the Hong Merchants formulate authoritatively, this Edict to the said Chief, require him to ascertain clearly, whether the said foreigner, Francis Terranova, be, or be not, the actual murderer, & take a true affidavit, & confession, & report immediately to enable the prosecution to go on -

They must not listen to the crafty ingenuity of the said foreigner, by the aid of ambiguity, make their experiments on Government. Let the Merchants still wait, till the circumstances be reported to all the higher Offices of Government, and I, being issuing a Proclamation, hereby command the Merchants to act openly to the honor of this rep<sup>y</sup>, & forthwith order the American Chief McCocks, to ascertain clearly, whether Francis Terranova be, or be not, the actual murderer, who wounded Hu-ling-she, & caused her to fall into the water, & be drowned. and to take affidavits, & confessions - Let an answer

he returned this very day, that I, having  
proof, before me, may proceed with the affair.

(Ye Hong Muehans.) do not listen to the crafty  
fraudulent ingenuity of the foreigners, and  
bring upon yourselves future sorrow.

Tremble at this - A Special Edict.

Taoukwang 1<sup>st</sup> year - day -

No 42.  
American Consulate Canton

Oct 13<sup>th</sup> 1821

The undersigned Consul of the United States of America at the port of Canton &c, &c, &c, makes known to the Authorities constituted over the place of his residence; In the case of Francis Terranova a seaman on board of the Ship Emily of Baltimore who stands charged by them with having caused the death of a Chinese woman on the 23<sup>rd</sup> ulto at Whampoa.

That the Government of the United States in their orders and instructions to him declare, that no judicial authority belongs to his Office, except what may be expressly given by a law of the United States; and as the undersigned knows of no law authorizing him to try an individual, and deliver him up to the constituted Authorities, he begs leave most explicitly to

declare, that nothing shall induce him to incur so heavy a responsibility, as would inevitably attend a compliance with their unprecedented demand to that effect, received through the Hong Merchants, Hongqua, Hongqua &c, on the 12<sup>th</sup> inst. He shall therefore consider all future demands of a similar nature, as answered by this declaration.

Capt. Coupland, and Mr. Stitt the Supercargo of the Emily state, that Francis Terranova persists in his innocence, of the charges preferred against him, by the constituted Authority, and the undersigned after a minute investigation of the evidence regarding the whole affair, which was instituted with a view to satisfy his own mind, and the minds of his Countrymen, cannot discover any proof of guilt on the part of Terranova.

In answer to the Charges made by the Chinese Authorities, of an intention to deceive them, relative to the sickness of Terranova, and on that ground to found a hope of substituting a man in his place, the Undersigned begs leave to state for their information, that as early in this negotiation as the 28<sup>th</sup> ult., a Committee of fifteen Americans was appointed by Capt<sup>r</sup> Cropland, to advise and direct him, as to the proper course to pursue in the present case; from which period, the Undersigned has ceased to act, except on the behalf of said Committee, by whose orders he made the aforesaid communication, which however alarming & offensive it appears to have been to the constituted Authorities, was nevertheless true, and made from the purest motives on their part.

W. B. Wilcox  
 Consul for the  
 U.S. of America



No 43.

From the Pan-yue Shien to the Hong-Merchants  
Oct 13<sup>th</sup> 1821

Wang, by special appointment, the Magistrate  
of Pan-yue district; to the Hong director Hingqua,  
Mauqua, here by addresses are orders, with which  
let them make themselves fully acquainted—

I have now received the ~~following~~ reply  
from the Vice Roy, to my report concerning the  
sickness of the before examined Francis Terranova,  
who does not confess his having caused the death  
of the Panda woman the Leang she

(the reply is this) whether Francis Terranova, be  
the actual murderer, in the case now pending,  
or not, as long as he has not confessed, if he  
should die, it cannot then be said that he  
was the murderer, and so hurry over the  
prosecution, I bring it to a close—

But further, whether the person now ill, be,  
or be not, the Francis Terranova, who was  
bitten, there is no means of knowing—

Perhaps, the fact is, that some foreigner  
in the ship, is exceedingly ill, the said Chief,  
Gordwith wishes to make use of this pretext,  
by reporting the circumstance, for him in the  
place of the other man; which shows a  
very high degree of fraudulent deception.

And the Hong-Merchants too, behave very  
improperly, by precipitately taking the Chief's  
ambiguous & perplexing representations, and  
Gordwith reporting them, for him, to Government.

I have looked over the Pan-yue Office  
answer, and think it very conspicuous & honest

I have hastened to communicate the affair to the Hops, that he should order the Hong Merchants, Harqua, & the others, to transmit an order to the said Nations Chiefs, to examine distinctly, with the said foreigners, Francisco Terranova, &c., & be not the actual Murderers and to take down an authenticated evidence, and this very day, send a Reply, and then wait till the matter be concluded in, according to facts— He dares not a dangerously sick foreigner, who is unconnected with the case, & hope to substitute him for the Murderers, & so shut over the prosecution, the said Chief will openly incur most serious guilt, and should the Hong Merchants combine, with the foreigners, to deceive, & stop the affair over, then shall they also, one and all of them, be severely prosecuted, & the facts reported to His Imperial Majesty.

Further, command the Merchants, to serve with strict justice, & be careful not to listen to the crafty falsehoods, & irregular hopes, of the foreigners, that an accommodation will be made, & the proceedings be closed in any way.

Command all concerned, to yield implicit obedience, & continue to wait for the answers of the Foreigners Office,\* and of the Hops—

Here follows a recapitulation as usual, of the last paragraphs by the Pan-yn.

Hasten! Hasten! A Special Edict.  
Shou Kewang, 1<sup>st</sup> year, 9<sup>th</sup> moon, 17<sup>th</sup> day —

\* The Vice-Roy is now acting Foreigners.

N<sup>o</sup> 114.

Paper issued by the Viceroy of Canton,  
on Sunday October 28<sup>th</sup> 1854 —

Yuen, guardian of the Prince, & Governor  
General of Canton, Kwang & Provinces.

To the Hong Merchants.

It appears in form <sup>to</sup> decide  
that Ho-leang-she, a ~~that~~ woman, belonging to  
Pan yee districts, received a wound, by a jar, which  
caused her to fall into the water, & lose her life.  
which jar was thrown by a foreigner in board of  
American Ship —

The Merchants communicated an Order to  
the Chief of the said Nation, to take the Murderer,  
Francis Terranova, & deliver him up —

This being done, an Officer was deputed with  
the Magistrate of the said district, to summon  
the relations of the deceased, & witnesses, the  
Hong Merchants, & Lingouots, & to institute  
a minute, particular, & guiding examination.  
and it has now been proved, that Francis Terra-  
novas, confessed he threw the jar, and wounded  
Ho-leang-she, who fell into the water, & was drowned.  
This is very clearly and positively ascertained

Next, the Provincial Judge was despatched  
with the Foo-ting, and Heen Magistrates,  
who tried the case clearly, & reported to me —

These successive steps have been taken, as ap-  
pears on record; and the Foreign Murderer  
Francis Terranova, has according to Law  
been strangled —

Previous to this, in consequence of the said  
Nation's Chief staring about, approving, & lingering,

Not delivering up the actual murderer immediately, I communicated with the Hopps, and requested him, to order the Merchants, to command the Man to be delivered up. and I examined the records, and in imitation of an old English case, I directed the whole of the American trade to be stopped — Since they have now delivered up the Foreign Murderer, who has been clearly tried & punished, the said Chief has on the whole, behaved respectfully, & voluntarily; and it is proper to permit the trade to be again opened; & carry to be again taken up & down, in order to manifest our compassion — Besides communicating this to the Hopps, I hereby command the Foreign Merchants to act in obedience thereto, & to communicate an order to the American Consul that he may inform the several Ships, that they may carry on the trade as formerly, & open their hatches, and buy & sell —

And further order the said Chief, & others, that they ought to know, that the Laws of the Celestial Empire are explicit, that he who kills a human being, must die, and that the whole extent of the Celestial Empire from east to west, & from west to south, an extent of several times ten thousand miles, both with respect to Natives, & Foreigners, in cases of life & death, there is no spot, where the forfeiting of life is dispensed with —

Since these Foreigners come to trade in the interior, they ought to be quiet, & observe the Laws. Although these Ships anchor a long time in the interior, it is impossible to be strictly

that the people never wrangle, & fight with the natives; Yet, the said Chief, & Captains, ought all of them, & constantly, to command & caution their Sailors in the Ships, that they are not permitted to create disturbances, and proceed to murders. And, when disturbances are excited, and acts committed, the said Chiefs should find out, who originated the Moody affray, point out his name, & deliver him up; that the local Magistrates may try him, & punish him.

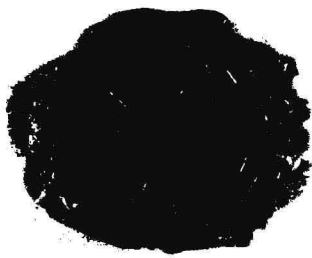
When this is done, the reasons, & conducts, are correct — They must not on any account, screen the offender, & make pretence, & delay giving him up, & bring upon themselves heavy crimes.

The Celestial Empire's kindness, and favor, and tenderness to the weak, is rich in a infinite degree. But the Nations respect utterly commands respects; and cannot, because people are foreign Sailors, extend clemency to them — Let the Hong Merchants explain luminously this Official Mandate, & persuade, & induce the said foreigners, all of them, to know it, and to be thereby filled with reverence, and awe; that each may ensure the safety of his own persons & family, & not bring himself into sorrow —

A special Edict.

Taoukwang, 1<sup>st</sup> year, 10<sup>th</sup> Moon, 3<sup>rd</sup> day.

American consulate Canton  
 I, W.B. Millocks, Consul of The United States  
 of America, at The Port of Canton &c &c  
 do hereby Certify and declare, That The docu-  
 ments & Accounts annexed are True copies of The  
 originals by me duly Compared.



In Testimony Whereof, I have here-  
 unto set my hand and Seal of  
 Office, on This First day of November,  
 In the Year of our Lord, One Thou-  
 sand Eight Hundred and Twenty  
 one.

W.B. Millocks  
 Consul for the  
 U.S. of America

B. C. Wilcocks -

Recd 30 Jan<sup>r</sup> American Consulate Canton  
January 30<sup>th</sup> 1822.

To

The Honorable

John Quincy Adams Esq. <sup>Junr</sup>

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir,

Since I had last  
the honor to address you, information has been received  
from Peking, that the proceedings of the Vice Roy  
& His Province in the case of Francis Serranovia, as  
per document N<sup>o</sup> 46, forwarded to you under date  
of the 12<sup>th</sup> of december last, have been approved by the  
Emperor of China, and will of course be referred to  
as a precedent, in any future case of a similar nature.

Having submitted to you Sir, a faithful  
detail of facts regarding this unfortunate affair,  
I shall be glad to have your opinion as to the  
manner it was conducted; not only on the part of  
my



my countrymen and myself as far as I am concerned + permitted to act, but as respects the Authorities + constituted over the place of my residence.

The case being entirely new among Americans renders it necessary, that the Consul at this port, should have instructions how to act on future + occasions, more particularly should any part of the late proceedings appear objectionable.

The British Trade at this port has been suspended for nearly two Months, in consequence of two Chinese having been killed at Lingting, in an affray between a boat crew of His B.M. Ship *Sopaz*, and some of the Inhabitants of that Island; when the result is known, I shall have the honor to communicate it to you.

I have the honor to be  
with High Respect  
Sir, Your obedient Serv<sup>t</sup>  
J. B. Wilcocks  
Consul for the  
U.S. of America



W. C. Wilcocks -

Recd 14 June

American Consulate Canton

To

January 30<sup>th</sup> 1822.

The Honorable

John Quincy Adams Esquire,  
Secretary of State  
Washington.

Sir,

A series of ill health,  
and consequent inability to devote that portion of time, to  
the duties of my office, which the due execution of its  
requires; compels me to tender through you Sir, to  
His Excellency The President of the United States, my  
resignation of the Consulship at this port, and to beg  
a Successor may be appointed, at as early a period as  
may suit the convenience of the Government.

I shall of course keep the Flag flying,  
and pay every attention to the duties of the Office,  
until my Successor arrives.

I have the Honor to be,  
With great Respect,  
Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

W. C. Wilcocks  
Consul for the  
U.S. of America

(duplicate)

B. C. Wilcocks -

American Consulate Canton  
January 30<sup>th</sup> 1892.

To

The Honorable

John Quincy Adams Esquire.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir,

Since I had last the honor to address you, information has been received from Peking, that the proceedings of the Vice Roy of this Province in the case of Francis Ivanovna, a *Spir document* No. 46 forwarded to you under date of the 12<sup>th</sup> of December last, have been approved by the Emperor of China, and will of course be referred to as a precedent, in any future case of a similar nature.

Having submitted to you Sir, a faithful detail of facts regarding this unfortunate affair, I shall be glad to have your opinion as to the manner it was conducted, not only on the part of my countrymen and myself, as far as I was permitted to act, but as respects the Authorities constituted over the place of my residence.

The

The case being entirely new among Americans, and it necessary that the Consulate this port, should have instructions how to act on future occasions; more particularly, should any part of the late proceedings appear objectionable. The British Trade at this port has been suspended for nearly two months, in consequence of two Chinese having been killed at Lingting, in an affray between a boat crew of this B.M. Ship Tofay, and some of the Inhabitants of that Island; when the result is known, I shall have the honor to communicate it to you.

I have the honor to be  
With High respects,  
Sir,

Your obedient Servant.  
W. B. Wilcock  
Consul for the  
U.S. of America

(duplicate)

B. C. Milcocks

Recd 14 Jan.

American Consulate Canton  
January 30<sup>th</sup> 1822

To

The Honorable

John Quincy Adams Esquire.

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir,

A series of ill health, and consequent inability to devote that portion of time to the duties of my Office, which the due execution of its equities; compells me to tender through you Sir, to His Excellency The President of The United States, my resignation of The Consulship at This port; and to beg a Successor may be appointed at as early a period, as may suit the convenience of The Government.

I shall of course keep the Flag flying, and pay every attention to the duties of the office, until my Successor arrives.

I have the honor to be.

With great Respect

Sir, Your obedient Servant

B. C. Milcocks  
Consul for the  
U.S. of America

U. S. G. Wilkes -

Recd 24 Aug.

American Consulate Canton  
April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1822

To  
The Honorable  
John Quincy Adams Esquire  
Washington.

Sir,

I have now the honor to submit, a note of the circumstances which took place, in consequence of two Chinese, who were killed at Ling-tong, in an affray with boats crew, belonging to his Britannic Majesty's Ship Topaze, on the 15<sup>th</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup>, referred to in my letter of the 30<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> last.

On the 25<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> the East India Company's trade was stopped by order of the Vice Roy of this province, on the refusal of the select Committee of Supercargoes to negotiate with Capt. Richardson of the Topaze, for delivering up two men from his ship, to be executed for those who were killed in the affray. The Committee referred the Vice Roy to Capt. Richardson, declaring it was a national affair, for which they, as Agents for the Company could not be held responsible, and in which they would take no part. On the 7<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> the whole of the Company's treasure amounting to upwards of a million of Dollars was sent on board of their ships. On the 9<sup>th</sup> the Viceroy notified the chief and second supercargoes, that he held them personally responsible for the two men, he having been informed, that the Topaze had left the waters of the Empire. On the morning of the 11<sup>th</sup> the factory proceeded on board of their ships at Whampoa in armed boats, struck their flag at Canton, & ordered all British subjects to leave the place. On the 13<sup>th</sup> the ships dropped down to the second bar. On the 15<sup>th</sup> the ships with all hands at quarters, passed the first bar at the Tiger, and anchoring at Cheung-see where the Topaze joined. On the 18<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> the Topaze sailed for India, Captain

Captain Richardson having previously notified the Viceroy of his  
 intention to depart. On the 22<sup>nd</sup> the Viceroy finding that all  
 his efforts to obtain the men were vain, and that the Committee  
 were determined to sacrifice their trade, rather than assume  
 a responsibility, by negotiating on the subject in question,  
 he addressed a letter to the Committee thro' the Hong Merchants,  
 relinquishing all claim on them, for Ling-tong affair and its  
 consequences, declaring the Trade open to them, and inviting them  
 back to Canton to load their ships. On the 24<sup>th</sup> the ships returned  
 to the second bar, and on the 25<sup>th</sup> the Factory reached Canton, since  
 which, their business has been conducted as usual, with the excep-  
 tion of a letter addressed to the Committee by the Viceroy a few days  
 since, notifying them that the Ling-tong affair was not yet  
 finished, in as much, as he expected that the foreign murderers  
 would be arrested on the arrival of the Tropic in England, and sent  
 back to this country for punishment.

It was my wish to have forwarded a copy of the  
 Government papers issued by the Viceroy on this occasion, but as  
 they were translated by the Rev. D. Morrison for the Committee  
 and not made public, I have no means of obtaining them. I am  
 informed, however, that they are in the same style as those issued  
 in the case of the American Seaman.

I have the honor to be,  
 with high respect,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. P. Wilson  
 Consul for the  
 U. S. of America

Edw. Thomson -

Philad. 31 August 1822

The Honble John Quincy Adams  
Secretary of State

Sir

Your esteemed favor of the  
29<sup>th</sup> Instant. I have duly received inclosing my sons Commission  
as American Consul for Canton in China - which I will  
hand him on his return from Boston where he has been  
during the last week - he will embark as soon as possible  
after his return - please accept my thanks for the  
prompt attention paid to my request in his appoint-  
ment

I remain

With great Respect

Edw. Thomson

Rich. R. Thomson

Philad Sept 4<sup>th</sup> 1822

To the Honble John Quincy Adams  
Secretary of State.

Sir

On my return to the City this morning, I had the honor of receiving your communications of the 26<sup>th</sup> ult<sup>o</sup>, accompanied by my Commission as Consul for the U States at the port of Canton.

For the confidence manifested by the Department in this appointment, I would tender my sincere thanks & trust I am deeply impressed with every sentiment, it ought to excite. No exertions shall be wanting on my part, in furtherance of the objects of the Consulate, & the support of that character which our Country has so nobly earned, & is so justly entitled to —

Wm Chas. J. Ingersoll the District Attorney



is at present absent from the City, which must stand  
my excuse for not forwarding the Bond regularly  
executed. As soon as he returns, it shall be imme-  
=diately attended to.

— As regards the time of my embas-  
-sation, it will not be previous to the 10<sup>th</sup> or later than  
the 15<sup>th</sup> of the present month, & it will be very grati-  
-fying to me, to hear the views of the Department on any  
subject connected with the Consulate.

Without trespassing too much, I would observe in  
-troduction, that the intercourse between the Chinese Govern-  
-ment, and the Consul of any foreign Country, is  
generally, of a uniform, unvarying & unimportant  
character. There are instances however, when consequences  
are involved of considerable moment. Of this nature  
have been the late collisions between the English E. I. Company  
as well as our own representative, & the Chinese authorities,  
on the subject of the operation of their Criminal Laws,  
on the dependants of either power. Mr. Wilcock's  
I presume, has transmitted a statement of the transaction

as regards ourselves. It would be a source of great  
satisfaction, if it would accord with the convenience  
of the Executive, to favor me with their sentiments  
on this subject.

With every sentiment of  
Esteem

I am your Obedt. Servant

Richd. R. Thomson

Rich. R. Thomson

Philad Sept 7<sup>th</sup> 1822

To the Honble J. D. Adams.  
Secretary of State

Sir,

I have the honor herewith  
to forward the Consular bond. My embarkation for Canton  
will not take place previous to the 15<sup>th</sup> of this month, &  
I shall be much gratified in hearing the sentiments  
of the Executive on any subject connected with the  
Consulate.

With great respect

I am your

obdt. Humbl Serv

Rich<sup>d</sup> Thomson.

Thomson R. R.  
Recd 4<sup>th</sup> March 1824.

American Consulate,  
Canton November 5<sup>th</sup> 1823.

To the Honorable

John Quincy Adams -  
Secretary of State -

Dear Sir.

I have the honor to inform you  
of my arrival in this port in March last, and of my  
having immediately entered upon the duties of the Consulate.  
I have nothing of any consequence to communicate relative  
to its general Interest. In forwarding Returns of the Trade  
I shall follow the plan pursued by my Predecessor -  
Agreeably to which, the Returns commencing with July 1822 -  
ending 1823, shall be sent to the Department in the  
course of the ensuing month. Entering upon the Office al-  
-most at the close of the season, has made the collection  
of the details rather tedious.

On the 15 August last

Nicholas Gouverneur Ogden of the State of New York, and  
 Agent for Messrs John Jacob Astor & Son died within  
 this District Intestate. I immediately took possession  
 of his effects and proceeded on them agreeably to Law.  
 By next opportunity I shall be able to forward an  
 Inventory of his Effects taken in the manner prescribed  
 by the Act of Congress of the 14 of April 1792. I notify  
 his decease in conformity with said Act.

I have the honor to be

Your Obedt Servant

Nichols Thompson

Consul of the U States  
 of America.

Rec'd 6 April 1824 American Consulate Canton.  
November 28<sup>th</sup> 1823.

To the Honorable -

John Quincy Adams

Sir.

I have the pleasure to inform you  
that I arrived in this District in March last, & im-  
mediately entered upon the Duties of the Consulate.

Regarding its general Interest, I have nothing  
to communicate.

In forwarding Returns of the Trade, I  
propose following the plan pursued by my predecessor.  
As I arrived however, almost at the close of the Season  
of 1823 & 24. - The collection of details has been attended  
with some difficulty. By the 1<sup>st</sup> January the Return  
for that Season shall be forwarded -

Nicholas G Ogden a Citizen of the U.S. & Agent for  
the House of John Jacob Astor & Son, died in Canton  
on the 15<sup>th</sup> of August last. As he left no person  
legally qualified to take charge of his effects,  
I immediately took possession of them, & have  
proceeded according to Law. With the Returns of  
of Trade I shall forward an Inventory of the Effects.

I have the honor to be

Your Obedt. Servant

Rich<sup>d</sup>. Thomson

Consul of the U.S.  
of America

Ex. p. l. cate.

Thompson Consul  
Recd 30 June.

American Consulate Canton  
Canton February 11th 1825--

Sir

It becomes my duty to inform you of the arrival on the 18th ultimo at this port of the H. C. Ships *Cliffat* of 800 and *Juliana* of 600 tons burthen - despatched from England - in August last by the East India Company - for the purpose of carrying teas to the British Dominions in North America -

Considerable Jealousy being entertained by our Citizens residing in this Country - that the interest of their Constituents in America, & their own, will sustain much injury - by the illicit introduction of these teas into the United States by the Northern Frontier, the import duty in Canada being only 2 1/2 per Centum whereas in the United States in most seasons it exceeds one hundred - per Centum in the East in China; induces me to give you this timely notice of a scheme, which unquestionably - threatens much mischief to the revenue of our Country, as well as the interest of a portion of our fellow citizens -

I am Sir  
(Yours obtl)  
Wm. P. Thompson  
Consul of the  
U. S. at Canton

Canton, Dec<sup>r</sup> 15 March.  
Thompson, Edw<sup>d</sup>

Philadelphia March 12<sup>th</sup> 1825

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Henry Clay,  
Sir,

By this mail I have the honour  
of sending you two rolls, containing statistical accounts  
of the American imports to and exports from Canton in  
China for the years 1822, 1823 and 1824, received by  
my ship William Savory from my Son John W.  
Thomson, now Consul for that Port —

They were enclosed to his Brother the late Rich<sup>d</sup>  
R. Thomson the former Consul for the port of Canton,  
with directions to have them copied and forwarded  
to your department at Washington, I have preferred  
sending them as they are, and from the knowledge  
I have as far as regards my own shipments, I think  
I may vouch for their accuracy —

I am,

with great Respect,  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Thomson



Thompson, J. R.

Friday Sept 4 1825

To the Hon Henry Clay

Secretary of State

of W. Inf. Am. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor of reporting to you my arrival at this place from Canton the seat of my consulate, which place I was obliged to leave on account of ill health in March last. During my absence the duties of the Office will be performed by Rodney Fisher Esq. whom I have appointed Consular agent.

By the first private opportunity I shall transmit to you a statement of the American Trade to China for the last five years. In the mean time with sentiments of great esteem I have the honor to be

Yours obdt  
J. R. Thompson  
Consul of the  
U. S. of America

Thompson, M. H.

Philadelphia Dec. 6. 1890

Sir:

As it will not be practicable for me to return to the seat of my Consulate - Canton I beg leave thus to tender you the resignation of my Commission. I have the honor to be,

Very Truly  
 Yours  
 M. H. Thompson  
 Consul of the  
 U. S. at the port of Canton

Wm Henry Clay  
 Secretary of State

Thomson J. A.

Phila 6 Dec 1825 Recd 9th.

Resigns, as Comd at Canton.

Recd  
Hon. Henry Clay  
Secretary of State  
W 5 of America  
(Washington D.C.)

recd. 27<sup>th</sup> March 1826.  
J. R. Thompson

Truly

Phila 23 March 1826

Wm Henry Clay -

Secretary of State

Sir -

I have the honor of forwarding  
this day - the Return of the American Trade  
to China for the last 3 seasons & am

Yours Obedt

Wm Thompson  
Late US Consul at Canton

Recapitulation	British Goods				American Goods
	Cloths	Cambles	Long Ells	Cotton Goods	
British Cloths . . .	79,516.93				
" Cambles . . .	33,885.72				
" Long Ells . . .	17,491.62				
" Cotton Goods . . .	40,193.25				
Dutch Cloths . . .	44,204.40				
" Cambles . . .	3,800.00				
Cochineal . . .	11,164.98				
Quick Silver . . .	102,054.60				
Iron . . .	8,207.87				
Pig Lead . . .	8,709.44				
Brandy . . .	2,417.00				
Rum . . .	1,901.00				
Wine . . .	393.75				
Looking Glasses . . .	2,427.20				
American Cotton Goods . . .	2,856.69				
Furs . . .	34,035.36				
Ginseng . . .	22,346.85				
Bread . . .	516.38				
Sperm Candles . . .	894.18				
Specie . . .	822,000.00				
	\$1,311,057.22				
Foreign Articles . . .	356,407.76				
American do. . .	60,649.44				
Specie . . .	894,000.00				
	1,311,057.22				
The Foreign Articles are estimated at prices with the debenture deducted 1824					
The foregoing cargoes were exported by Thomas H. Smith in the Year 1824. from New York to Canton.					
	White clay Ford	1927.52	707.22		
" Beaver	9,237.10				
" American	16,231.50				
" London traders	99,063.00				
" Dutch	12,171.21				
	195,063.33	33,885.72	17,491.62	40,193.25	44,204.40
	11,164.98	3,800.00	11,164.98	102,054.60	8,207.87
	8,709.44				8,709.44
	2,417.00				2,417.00
	1,901.00				1,901.00
	393.75				393.75
	2,427.20				2,427.20
	2,856.69				2,856.69
	34,035.36				34,035.36
	22,346.85				22,346.85
	516.38				516.38
	894.18				894.18
	822,000.00				822,000.00
	356,407.76				356,407.76
	60,649.44				60,649.44
	894,000.00				894,000.00
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	40,193.25				
	44,204.40				
	11,164.98				

[illegible]

*Memorandum*

English Cloths . . .	61,979.20
English Gambles . . .	2,781.10
Long Cloths . . .	2,122.91
Cotton Goods English . . .	131,884.67
Laces . . .	3,160.28
Dark Cloths . . .	43,822.52
Cotton Goods American . . .	2,401.74
Furs . . .	38,872.30
Hinseng . . .	25,356.10
Brackets . . .	2,090.05
Candles . . .	2,907.40
Wool & Fark . . .	2,078.75
Hams . . .	193.65
Tobacco . . .	2,400.32
Flour . . .	2,057.75
Quick Silver . . .	50,668.23
Red Lead . . .	45,404.74
Bronze . . .	2,088.81
Shells . . .	10,437.31
Cochineal . . .	42,528.06
Wine . . .	1,110.300
Rum . . .	163.
Gin . . .	725.50
Pil . . .	298.50
Oil of Roses . . .	291.75
Sail Cloth . . .	2,352.50
French Silks &c. . .	5528.69
Higgins . . .	4648.80
Paper . . .	120.
Coral . . .	5025.
Saltiron . . .	682.
Kind . . .	1149.
Brandy . . .	583.10
Opium . . .	134,353.75
	<u>\$1,739,304.45</u>

It has occurred in the course of a few years that cotton has been exported to China, and I have myself sent 1500 Bales in one year to Canton, and whenever the article may be afforded here at Ten cents for lb. the same will go to Canton in preference to specie, as at that price a profit would be realized.

*P. Geo.*  
Thomas B. Smith  
Chas. Henry Wall

Foreign Articles . . .	548,157.59
American do. . .	86,846.86
Specie . . .	1,110.300
	<u>\$1,739,304.45</u>

The object of this paper is to show, that the China Trade in the exports from this country is not confined wholly to specie as was declared in Congress at the time of revising the Tariff on silk goods, and which opinion prevailed; and led to the laying on of a discriminating Duty of Five per cent, and which, if continued will destroy the Trade in China manufactured silks; especially so, since England has taken off the import and export duties on raw silk, which caused the B. I. Company to make large purchases of the same at Canton.

B

Cost of Seas imported by Thomas J. C. Smith in Years 1814 & 1825 inclusive

[illegible]



Average Cost of Tea from 1817 to 1825 Inclusive											
Green Sucker & Imperial				Young Hyson				Hyson Skin			
Ranging Prices				Ranging Prices				Ranging Prices			
Average Price				Average Price				Average Price			
Tare				Tare				Tare			
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[illegible]

Statement of the British Trade at the Port of Canton in the <span style="background-color: black; color: black;">XXXX</span> 1815			
Imports			
On account of the British E.			
Various Beradelethe	Value	533,190	D. 1000
Various Long Ets		148,220	
Engraved Long Ets		13,200	
Whites		57,996	
Cambists		266,812	
Various Stanzas		25,006	
Various Stanzas		26,582	
Lead		25,555	
Various White & Black		6,151	
Various Long Ets		164,282	
Various Long Ets		72,574	
Various		73,956	
Various Wood		114,194	
	Value	3,095,128	4,278,658
On Private account			
Various Cotton Long Ets		2,657,871	England 773
Various Cotton Long Ets		2,583,045	India 1,097,882
Various Cotton Long Ets		185,138	England 1,000,330
Various Cotton Long Ets		194,096	India 1,000,330
Various Cotton Long Ets		45,915	England 1,000,330
Various Cotton Long Ets		117,588	India 1,000,330
Various Cotton Long Ets		61,646	England 906
Various Cotton Long Ets		114,432	India 120
Various Cotton Long Ets		51,820	India 2153
Various Cotton Long Ets		1,755	
Various Cotton Long Ets		2,315	
Various Cotton Long Ets		12,272	
Various Cotton Long Ets		67,570	
Various Cotton Long Ets		22,604	
Various Cotton Long Ets		17,172	
Various Cotton Long Ets		13,23,000	
Various Cotton Long Ets		120,000	
Various Cotton Long Ets		102,225	
Various Cotton Long Ets		19,833	England 148
Various Cotton Long Ets		25,548	India 1,000,330
Various Cotton Long Ets		5,200	England 912
Various Cotton Long Ets		18,500	India 205
Various Cotton Long Ets		31,658	
Various Cotton Long Ets		19,200	
Various Cotton Long Ets		20,600	
Various Cotton Long Ets		3,500	
Various Cotton Long Ets		500	
Various Cotton Long Ets		107,410	
Various Cotton Long Ets		19,270	
Various Cotton Long Ets		11,850	
Various Cotton Long Ets		6,000	
Various Cotton Long Ets		21,122	
Various Cotton Long Ets		72,122	
Various Cotton Long Ets		1,210	
Various Cotton Long Ets		38	
Various Cotton Long Ets		110,000	
Various Cotton Long Ets		10,000	
Various Cotton Long Ets		175,000	
Various Cotton Long Ets		1520,000	
Various Cotton Long Ets		1215,000	
Various Cotton Long Ets		258,000	

表格局部(1)

to which is added the import from India to Macau.

Exports		
On Account of the Hon <sup>ble</sup> Co. Total		
Black Tea	2,172,883	
Green	772,654	
Raw Silk	136,385	
Handkerchiefs	118,180	
Various Miscellaneous Goods	35,141	
" Opium Good Hope "	22,566	
" Opium "	255,070	
Adm. disbursements on the following &c	23,156	
Survey of the China coast	69,600	
Port duties on 16 ships	61,352	
Unloading charges & factory expenses	4,742,625	6,586,979
Private account		
Puterague	181,684	
Rare silks all description included	632,030	
Silk, linen goods	200,000	
Handkerchiefs	532,000	
Sugar Candy	246,350	
Soft sugar	255,323	
Black tea	248,020	
Opium	138,526	
Coffee & Sugar	85,920	
Cinnamon & other	22,520	
Alum	30,087	
Star? Annivers	11,820	
Drifted Soil	54,97	
Coffee buds	3,080	
Grass China ware	60,000	
Gamboge	2,109	
Musk	26,256	
Glass beads	20,000	
China root	1935	
Sandalwood	2,279	
Verminicides	88,150	
Black bark & supposed bark for sugar	144,166	
Forisides & mother, head shell	55,000	
Writing paper, Lac? Marc Paper umbrellas	30,000	
Master of pearl shells	26,050	
Coffee	179,466	
Estimated value of goods exported of which no account is otherwise given	250,000	
Adm. disbursements on the following		
Port duties, Pilots, Linguists Fee, Ship's disbursements		
Commissioners & Agents expenses on 35 country ships	245,000	
Ship's & Comm. disbursements factory rent &c. Total		
on 16 Comp. Ships	9000 ships	184,000
Unloading charges upon cargoes of country ships		
Trade fr. the ships	41,000	4,556,196
		11,143,174
Bal. of trade between India & China		5,154,98
		16,297,922

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Exports to Europe by American Vessels 1823-24												
Names	Lyons	Boulogne	London	Paris	St. Peter	St. John	St. Louis	St. Paul	St. Helena	St. Vincent	St. Domingo	St. Martin
Levant	300	150	250	95	292	718	317	199	163	61		
Am. & Co. Co.	2317	904	1163	100	484	767	1298	306	272	33	3	
Guantanamo	1831	166	643	209	54	117	967	346	303	50		
Hongkong			181	45		30	982	127	138	155	5	
Champan									650			
	4,438	1220	2,187	449	820	1632	3754	878	1515	269	8	14,400

Exports to Batavia, Manila, and Sandwich Islands by American Vessels. 1823-24												
Names	Lyons	Boulogne	London	Paris	St. Peter	St. John	St. Louis	St. Paul	St. Helena	St. Vincent	St. Domingo	St. Martin
Levant	26,000	3525										
Am.	Sancti Spiritus	180	88	2620								
San. Hamilton	1223											
	32,223	3525	180	88	2620							

Exports to America by American Vessels												
Names	Lyons	Boulogne	London	Paris	St. Peter	St. John	St. Louis	St. Paul	St. Helena	St. Vincent	St. Domingo	St. Martin
Levant	26,000	3525										
Am.	Sancti Spiritus	180	88	2620								
San. Hamilton	1223											
	32,223	3525	180	88	2620							

Exports to America by American Vessels												
Names	Lyons	Boulogne	London	Paris	St. Peter	St. John	St. Louis	St. Paul	St. Helena	St. Vincent	St. Domingo	St. Martin
Levant	26,000	3525										
Am.	Sancti Spiritus	180	88	2620								
San. Hamilton	1223											
	32,223	3525	180	88	2620							

Imports.

Merchandise & others

Merchandise	Quantity	Value	Weight	Value
China	140	950	133,000	
Quicksilver	7,229	60	445,740	
Sugar	5672	8	29,276	
Iron	10,110	1/2	45,495	
Coffee	3,244	24	71,124	
Steel	100	5	500	
Iron & Steel	10,872	4	42,492	
Sea Otter	3529	38	134,764	
Sea Skins	12,094	2	20,188	
Sea Skins	153,79	1/2	27,688	
Woolen	107,695	158	16,154	
Woolen	4388	1/2	19,726	
Cable & Wire	758		190	
Iron	20,250	26	61,100	
Cochineal	157	530	86,380	
Cotton	1020	18	18,360	
Cashmere	16,679	38	166,975	
Simulacrum	7,404	8	89,250	
Black & White	15,500	10	25,000	
Black & White	8,023	40	320,200	
Bombazette	20	12	240	
Woolen	300	3/4	1,050	
Tobacco	1041	8	8328	
Wine & Spirits	1889	16 1/2	20,568	
Long Blotter	9,610	8	76,912	
Chin	6,768	5	40,608	
Wine	17,691	2	35,382	
Long Blotter	20,795	10	207,950	
Wine & Spirits	121	40	4840	
Wine & Spirits	37	150	5550	
Wine & Spirits	75	2	150	
Wine & Spirits	600	25 1/2	147	
Wine & Spirits	220	3 1/2	775	
Wine & Spirits	75	15	1125	
Wine & Spirits	140	8	840	
Wine & Spirits	12	79	920	
Wine & Spirits	365	5	1825	
Wine & Spirits	202	1600		
Wine & Spirits	220	2220		
Wine & Spirits	6000	12,000		
Wine & Spirits	394	12	4728	
Wine & Spirits	1200	4	5200	
Wine & Spirits	300	16	4800	
Wine & Spirits	439	3	1317	
Wine & Spirits	115	8	920	
Wine & Spirits	67	35	2345	
Wine & Spirits		100		
Wine & Spirits		2500		
Wine & Spirits		2,210,869		
Wine & Spirits		2,210,869		

Season of 1833-34

Exports.

Teas

Teas	Quantity	Value	Weight	Value
Teas	2027	20	1216	2,12
Teas	29819		19,281	23
Teas	30569		15,284	24
Teas	32141		20,891	36
Teas	11874		5937	40
Teas	5245		3671	53
Teas	615		307	52
Teas	386		247	21
Teas	146		84	27
Teas	181,059	1/2	1,445,472	
Teas	144,477	2 1/4	325,073	
Teas	8683	1 1/4	10,854	
Teas	31,998	2 1/2	115,192	
Teas	53	2 1/2	22,200	1921,791
Teas	169,400	2 1/2	143,980	
Teas	32,000	60	28,800	
Teas	32,000	38	12,328	105,168
Teas	6373	2 1/2	101,444	
Teas	434	2 1/2	4,340	
Teas	59	2 1/2	3,560	
Teas	50	2 1/2	4,000	
Teas	370	2 1/2	11,070	
Teas	234	2 1/2	3,744	
Teas	500	2 1/2	5,000	
Teas	8000	2 1/2	53,374	
Teas			5,117,724	

Teas

Teas	Quantity	Value	Weight	Value
Teas	1220	6100	2,12	
Teas	2107		19,281	
Teas	409	224	50	
Teas	830	415	24,49,912	
Teas	1632	1061	36	
Teas	3754	1077	40	
Teas	878	614	53	
Teas	1615	2 1/2	33,330	
Teas	16	2,314		
Teas	14000	5760		
Teas	1500	44,894	453,906	
Teas			221,000	
Teas			30,000	
Teas			80,000	132,000
Teas			85,000	
Teas			5,788,631	
Teas			212,570	
Teas			566,829	
Teas			8,567,969	

*Imports.*

<i>Merchandise &amp; others</i>		<i>Value in 1895</i>	
<i>Merchandise</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Value</i>
<i>Opium</i>	140	950	133,000
<i>Quicksilver</i>	7429	60	445,740
<i>Tea</i>	3672	8	29,376
<i>Wine</i>	10110	1/2	45,495
<i>Coffee</i>	3244	21	71,124
<i>Steel</i>	100	5	500
<i>Pure Oil</i>	10873	4	43,492
<i>Sea Otter</i>	3544	38	134,786
<i>Sea Skins</i>	12,094	2	24,188
<i>Sea Skins</i>	15379	1 1/2	29,668
<i>Wool</i>	107695	15 1/2	16,154
<i>Wool</i>	4388	11 1/2	19,746
<i>Table &amp; Milk</i>	758		190
<i>Wine</i>	2150	26	61,100
<i>Cochineal</i>	157	550	86,350
<i>Cotton</i>	1020	18	18,360
<i>Cambodia</i>	11,6679	25	166,975
<i>Sumatra wood</i>	7404	3	54,230
<i>Beche de Mer</i>	145,000	10	2,500
<i>Clarks</i>	8023	40	3209,20
<i>Bombazette</i>	20	12	240
<i>Stations</i>	300	3 1/2	1050
<i>Tobacco</i>	1041	8	8328
<i>Wine &amp; Spirits</i>	1489	16 1/2	24,568
<i>Long Clarks</i>	9614	8	76,912
<i>Clarks</i>	6768	5	40,608
<i>Clarks</i>	17691	2	35,382
<i>Long Clarks</i>	20796	10	207,960
<i>Glass estimated at</i>			10,400
<i>Candles</i>	121	40	4840
<i>Turtle Shell</i>	37	150	5550
<i>Sea</i>	75	2	150
<i>Coal</i>	600	25 1/2	150
<i>Sapran Wood</i>	230	37 1/2	775
<i>Wine</i>	75	15	1125
<i>Broken Glass</i>	140	8 1/2	840
<i>Wine</i>	660	12	7920
<i>Hides</i>	365	5	1825
<i>Wine</i>	202	10	1600
<i>Wine</i>	200	10	2000
<i>Blankets</i>	6000	2	12000
<i>Wine</i>	394	12	4728
<i>Cambodia</i>	1300	4	5200
<i>Cambodia</i>	300	16	4800
<i>Tar &amp; Pitch</i>	439	3	1317
<i>Beard</i>	115	8	920
<i>Brussels Soap</i>	67	35	2345
<i>Golden Yarn</i>			100
<i>Coffee</i>			2500
		<i>2,210,869</i>	
		<i>1,167,969</i>	

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winter season of 1823-24

Exports.

To the United States	Teas				
	Bohea	2027	20 Chests D <sup>n</sup> 1216 a T 12		
	Tauchong	29819	" " 19,381 " 23		
	Hyson Skin	30569	" " 15,284 " 24		
	Young Hyson	32141	" " 20,891 " 36		
	Hyson	11874	" " 5437 " 40		
	Gump's Gump's	5245	" " 3671 " 53		
	Poco	615	" " 307 " 50		
	Gouge	386	" " 247 " 21		
	Tongki	146	" " 84 " 27		
	Silks different kinds	181,059	ft a \$8	1,445.472	
	Shawls	144,477	a 274	325.073	
	Scarves	81,83	a 174	10.854	
	Dresses	31,998	a 3 1/2	115.192	
	Linings 53 D <sup>n</sup>		a \$400	22.200	1921.791
To Europe	Handkerchiefs Blue	169,400	ft a \$86	145.980	
	Comp's Yellow & White	25,000	" 60	28.800	
	Shawl	32,600	" 38	12.388	185.166
	Caspian Points	6373	a \$22		141.944
	Chinaware	434	a \$10	4.340	
	Shawls	59	\$40	3.560	
	Vermillion	50	\$80	4.000	
	Campoch	570	\$31	11.470	
	Sweetmeats	234	\$16	3.744	
	Sugar	500	\$10	5.000	
	Buttons & Buttons, Furrows Cut &c.			8.000	53.374
					\$ 5.117.724
To America	Teas Congo				
	Campoch	1220	" 5100 a T 25		
	Tauchong	2187	"		
	Poco	449	224 " 50		
	Hyson Skin	830	215 " 24 \$40.9012		
	Young Hyson	1632	1061 " 36		
	Hyson	3754	1877 " 40		
	Gump's & Gump's	878	614 " 53		
	Caspian P <sup>n</sup> 1575		a \$22	\$33,330	
	Congee fine	369	16	4.304	
	Handkerchiefs	12400	40	57.600	
	Sumotries			1500	44.894
					453.906
	Ship Panther on American ship			\$22,000	
	" " Monitor			30,000	
	" " Mercury Cargo			80,000	132,000
To America	Goods for Levant to Java to Arab to Sandwich Islands and Great Hamilton to Mombasa valued at				
					85,000
					\$ 5.788.630
	Adm Port Charges of 34 Vessels w \$6250 ea				212,500
To America	Balances in favour of Imports				
					566.839
					\$6,567,969

表格局部(2)

[illegible]

Exports to Canton by Steamer 20		from New York	
Date of Goods Shipped, together with specie		By	
Ship	Port of Destination	Date	By
Ship America	March 9	March 10	March 10
		Quicksilver 100	100
		Gold 100	100
		Silver 100	100
		Iron 100	100
		Wool 100	100
		Flax 100	100
		Linseed 100	100
		Oil 100	100
		Spice 100	100
		201,515.00	201,515.00
Ship London	April 26	April 27	April 27
		Quicksilver 100	100
		Gold 100	100
		Silver 100	100
		Iron 100	100
		Wool 100	100
		Flax 100	100
		Linseed 100	100
		Oil 100	100
		Spice 100	100
		21,100.00	21,100.00
Ship America	June 7	June 8	June 8
		Quicksilver 100	100
		Gold 100	100
		Silver 100	100
		Iron 100	100
		Wool 100	100
		Flax 100	100
		Linseed 100	100
		Oil 100	100
		Spice 100	100
		21,100.00	21,100.00
Ship America	Aug 5	Aug 6	Aug 6
		Quicksilver 100	100
		Gold 100	100
		Silver 100	100
		Iron 100	100
		Wool 100	100
		Flax 100	100
		Linseed 100	100
		Oil 100	100
		Spice 100	100
		21,100.00	21,100.00
Ship City	Aug 20	Aug 21	Aug 21
		Quicksilver 100	100
		Gold 100	100
		Silver 100	100
		Iron 100	100
		Wool 100	100
		Flax 100	100
		Linseed 100	100
		Oil 100	100
		Spice 100	100
		21,100.00	21,100.00
Ship Imperial	Sept 20	Sept 21	Sept 21
		Quicksilver 100	100
		Gold 100	100
		Silver 100	100
		Iron 100	100
		Wool 100	100
		Flax 100	100
		Linseed 100	100
		Oil 100	100
		Spice 100	100
		21,100.00	21,100.00

表格局部(1)

Part in the year 1823, in some ships arriving each month

Month	Spice	Total	Recapitulation	
11			Quackwair	208.772.00
12			Beets	66.170.70
13			Long tea	3442.50
14			Golden Smoking business	28.662.43
15			Golden Kidney	1.155.30
16			Cumblag	21.122.71
17			Carpeting	2.206.74
18			Sechmal	3.056.38
19			Shen	3.120.29
20			Chai	500.00
21	200.000	301.555.03	Rum	1.120.20
22			Brandy	772.00
23			Wine	3.780.50
24			Big Leaf	2.748.37
25			Vanilla	2.930.00
26			Teak	3.099.65
27			Looking Glasses	1.175.00
28			Tobacco	6.108.52
29			Bread	1.250.29
30			Potatoes	1.140.00
31			Shir & Pish	800.00
32			Shir	50.422.10
33			Golden Horn	1.071.21
34			Guweng	202.615.08
35			Beef	493.00
36			Big Copper	21.201.56
37			Sheet Copper	2.209.50
38	112.000	195.275.50	Oxyde of Copper	107.20
39			Oil	158.10
40			Spice	691.662.72
41				1.110.000.00
42			Ordnance	1701.600.70
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1823	Brought Over				1.401.921.47
Nov 7	Coining 271.532	122.528.88			
	Camells	7.670. "			
	Whistings	4.532.08			
	Iron Bars	1.575.62			
	Steel	800. -			
	Rel	185.03			
	Boyle Copper	107.20			
	Bars	1342.44			
	Specie		161.000. "		
		138.681.25		299.681.25	
			Dollars	1701.602.72	
			Merchandise	691.602.72	
			Specie	1.010.000. "	
			Dollars	1701.602.72	

Recd 10 May.  
 The Honourable Henry Clay }  
 Secretary of State } New York May 5<sup>th</sup> 1828.  
 Washington. }

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of April 1826, a letter was addressed to  
 me by the honourable The Secretary of State, announcing my  
 appointment as Consul of the United States for the port of  
 Canton in China, and enclosing a commission duly authenti-  
 cated. At the time of this appointment I was at Canton  
 and the letter and commission were therefore forwarded by the  
 department to Mr. J. P. Hall of this City with a request that  
 the same might be transmitted to their destination by the  
 first opportunity. These documents were received by Mr Hall  
 and delivered at the counting House of Mr Thos Smith, to be  
 forwarded in the Maria, a ship belonging to that gentleman.  
 Subsequently to this, and previous to the departure of the Maria  
 隨的·次要的·陸地的  
 it was reported that I was about to return from China and  
 that if the papers should be transmitted by that vessel, they  
 would probably pass me at sea. Under these circumstances  
 the documents were detained by my friends in New York  
 拘留·扣壓·耽擱  
 for a considerable time, and I had not the honour to receive

them until the month of September 1827. — Anterior  
 1827-9.  
 this period, I had acted as Consular Agent for the United  
 States at Canton, by appointment of my predecessor and  
 continued to act in that capacity from January of that  
 year down to the time of the arrival of my commission.  
 On receiving this document I entered upon the duties of my  
 appointment and remained at Canton until the month of  
 December last when my private business imperiously demand-  
 ing my return to the United States I left China in the Ship  
 Maria and arrived here on the first of April last. To have  
 waited until an application for leave of absence could have  
 been forwarded to the department of State and an answer  
 received, would have frustrated all the objects of my  
 return and I was therefore compelled to take upon my-  
 self the responsibility of leaving Canton without permission,  
 trusting that the circumstances of my situation and the  
 length of time necessary for a communication with Government  
 would form for me a sufficient and proper justification.  
 Before leaving Canton I placed the business of my office in  
 the charge of Mr. Cha. W. Tabbot of this City, a gentleman per-  
 fectly competent to discharge its duties. I have now the honour

to acknowledge the receipt of the printed circular of instructions which accompanied my commission and to enclose the requisite bond duly approved by John Duer Esq: the attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York—

My instructions I perceive, require that a report be of the vessels of the United States entering at Canton shall be furnished to the department semi-annually. A literal compliance with this requisition is impracticable at Canton, because the Consul is dependant upon the "Chinese Linguists" for his reports and these are rendered but once a year.

I have now the honour to enclose two annual reports for the seasons of 1825-26 and 1826-27, ending with the 30<sup>th</sup> of June of the last year, which will be found upon inspection to be accurate; and will, I trust furnish some information relative to our trade with China. I also enclose four numbers of a newspaper entitled the "Canton Register" (edited by an American) and shall take the liberty to forward to the department the numbers which I may hereafter receive. This is the only newspaper which has ever been printed in China in the English language, and although not of much importance, perhaps, may impart some information of a novel if not useful nature.

Very



My accounts of the money received in my office, amounting to \$1000, are transmitted, to the Treasury Department, according to the requisition of the act of May 1<sup>st</sup> A.D. 1810—

It is my present intention to return to Canton the next season, provided my absence from thence shall meet the approbation of the Department of State and permission for that purpose be granted. I must therefore beg, for that this be considered as an application for leave of absence and trust that there exists no impediment in the way of its being granted—

Every information received by me in any way connected with our trade to China, if important to the public, will be promptly communicated to the Department of State—

With the highest considerations of respect, I have the honour to be,

Yours O<sup>b</sup>l<sup>y</sup> S<sup>er</sup>v<sup>t</sup>

John W. Grosvenor.



